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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 36 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Zetland's 'No' To Indian Demand

'This Fetish Of Independence'!

APPEAL TO LEADERS TO 'DESCEND FROM IDEALISM TO REALISM': TELLS THEM "THE DOOR IS STILL OPEN"

Referring to the termination of the Gandhi-Viceroy Talks at Delhi, Lord Zetland in a Press interview says, he was "disappointed and bewildered as he had expected that the discussions would have been more prolonged and fruitful."

Referring to Gandhiji's plea for conceding the National demand "to leave the framing of the Constitution to Indians themselves" Lord Zetland says, "he was quite unable to share it and that he felt that as long as the leaders of the Congress maintained their present attitude the obstacles in the way of an honourable understanding would be greatly increased."

"TYRANNY OF PHRASES"

LONDON, Feb. 11.

An appeal to leaders of the Indian Congress to "escape from tyranny of phrases" was made by Lord Zetland in an exclusive interview to the "Sunday Times."

Minorities Problem

He said that experience of the working of the constitution embodied in the Act of 1935 had made it clear that the problem of the minorities must be taken in hand by Indians themselves. "Long-range bombardment by leading personalities from platform and press is little likely to lead anywhere. What is wanted is escape from the tyranny of phrases and a descent from idealism to realism, from the abstract to the concrete. I believe that only by means of discussion among those who can speak with authority for their followers, informal and in confidence in the first instance, is helpful appreciation of their respective standpoints and difficulties inherent in them to be hoped for. If such a discussion is to be fruitful, there must be on all sides a genuine will to succeed and a real spirit of compromise. The British Government cannot compel these things; they can only plead for them as I most earnestly do."

"Disappointed And Bewildered"

ASKED WITH REGARD TO THE TERMINATION OF THE GANDHI-VICEROY CONVERSATIONS, LORD ZETLAND SAID HE WAS DISAPPOINTED AND BEWILDERED; HE HAD EXPECTED THAT THE DISCUSSIONS WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE PROLONGED AND MORE FRUITFUL, BUT HE WAS GLAD TO THINK THAT THE DOOR WAS NOT CLOSED TO THEIR RESUMPTION.

The explanation would seem to be found in the statement by Mr. Gandhi, issued after the meeting, from which it appeared that Congress leaders had not abated one jot from their original demands. He had hoped that they would have been more appreciative than they appeared to be of the difficulties in the way of the British Government in accepting their claims.

"UNABLE TO SHARE IT"

Referring to Mr. Gandhi's statement that if the British Government would leave the framing of the constitution to Indians themselves, the questions of Defence, minorities, Princes and European interests would automatically be dissolved, Lord Zetland said that while he greatly admired Mr. Gandhi's optimism, he was unhappily quite unable to share it and felt that as long as the Leaders of the Congress maintained their present attitude, the obstacles in the way of an honourable understanding would be greatly increased.

Lord Zetland's reference to the constitutional problem, says the "Sunday Times" came at the end of a full enthusiastic appreciation of the remarkable war effort that India is making and of the unity of purpose among all classes and creeds in that connection.

Lord Zetland

"FETISH" OF "INDEPENDENCE"

Lord Zetland referring to the constitutional question said that it was unfortunate that Congress spokesman made a fetish of the word "Independence". He was convinced that this had created a false impression in Great Britain of the aim which the vast majority of Indians had in view. "That they desire freedom to govern themselves I do not doubt: That they contemplate India swinging from the orbit of British Commonwealth I do not for a moment believe. In a mad world, they are far too appreciative of the protection afforded to them by the armed strength of Great Britain on land and sea".

ON ENGLISH CULTURE

Lord Zetland proceeded to refer to the ties, not only material but mental, binding the peoples of India and Great Britain, which, he said, "could not be rudely shattered without grave injury to both the peoples and pointed out that the very men who led the Congress to-day, owed their inspiration to English literature and English political thought. Lord Zetland added that the greatest unifying influence in India had been the English language and the greatest moral force the English reverence for Law and the English ideals of Justice and Purity of administration. It was in the light of such considerations as these that the relations between Great Britain and India should be viewed."—Reuter.

AMERICAN EXPORTS TO RUSSIA GO UP

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

According to "New York Times" American exports to Russia are showing constantly rising trend. Exports in December are stated to have totalled about fifteen and half million dollars or more than one quarter of total for 1939.

Chief purchases involve machinery for manufacture of aeroplanes.—Reuter.

CONGRESS CABINET

To Meet At End Of February

PATNA, Feb. 11.

The next meeting of the All-India Congress Working Committee is likely to be held at the end of this month.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, is arriving here to-morrow morning to meet Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, after which it is understood the exact date and venue of the meeting will be fixed in consultation with other leaders.—A. P.

Rumania Taxes Oil Exports

Money Realised Will Be Spent On National Defence

BUCHAREST, Feb. 11.

Rumania has decided to impose a tax of between 10 to 15 per cent on exports of oil and other products.

Refined and crude oil and also oil bearing seeds and their plants, which are among Rumania's principal exports to Germany, are included.

The money realised is to be spent on national defence.—Reuter.

RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE: A Bulgarian Trade Delegation to Yugoslavia led by the Minister of Commerce, M. Zagorov, arrived in Belgrade this morning.

After a warm official welcome the Bulgarian visitors participated in the solemn inaugural meeting of the new Bulgarian-Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce for the development of relations between the two peoples.—Reuter.

Turkish Ministers On Balkan Problems

ANKARA: The Turkish Council of Ministers yesterday held two special meetings under the presidentship of President Ineunu to examine the results of the talks M. Sarajoglu had in Belgrade and Sofia.—Reuter.

Additional Taxation In Holland

THE HAGUE, Feb. 11.

Government have introduced a bill imposing additional taxation to meet the cost of mobilisation. Death duties will be raised by 15 per cent, petrol duty by about two pence and half a penny per gallon, sugar excise by ten per cent and import duty on coffee by three pence.—Reuter.

10 KILLED IN AIR CRASH IN ITALY

ROME, Feb. 10

Ten persons were killed when a plane of the 'Ala Littorio' line crashed at Calabria.—Reuter.

Thick Fog Leads To Crash

The plane carried four passengers and six crew to Rome. Thick fog forced the pilot to fly low and the machine crashed against the hillside.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR EXHORTS PEOPLE TO

Prepare For Supreme Sacrifice

NO MEETING GROUND BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA: CONGRESS WILL NOT OBLIGE ZETLAND

"The question of India's Independence is not a thing that can be solved by mere advocacy. It is not a show that can be revealed to full view the moment the curtain is rung off."

"There cannot be any partial freedom; either India is free or she is not. The Congress has explained its position in the statement issued by the Working Committee five months ago. We have not moved an inch from the position we took up then. Anybody who thinks we will shift our position is merely deceiving himself."

THIS WAS THE ANSWER GIVEN BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TO THE INTERVIEW GIVEN BY LORD ZETLAND TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES" OF LONDON, WHILE ADDRESSING A PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY ON SUNDAY EVENING. MR. BHULABHAI J. DESAI PRESIDED.

INALIENABLE RIGHT

"Perhaps Lord Zetland would have been pleased", Panditji said, "if we had passed a resolution of loyalty and made a present of it to him. But when we made the demand for our inalienable right of Freedom, we did not do so to please Lord Zetland or to create a good impression on the British".

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai said that India's demand had always been that her rights to frame her own constitution should be conceded by Britain. India could under no circumstances give up that right.

WIDE GULF.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his speech referred to a large stream of cars which were taking people to the races, which he had seen on Saturday. He had no objection to anybody indulging in pleasure or interesting himself in sports. But in this vast country the large majority of people could afford no pleasure; nor could they think of any sport. On the one hand there was the spectacle of a country worried about her political future, questioning what was in store for them on the morrow and on the other was the spectacle of people going about their amusements. Not only in Bombay but in every country there was this wide gulf between the few rich and the many poor. This position had often caused wars and civil strife.

REPLY TO ZETLAND.

Panditji then referred to the interview of Lord Zetland, who had said that he was disappointed and bewildered at the attitude of Indian politicians. Lord Zetland had said that he did not understand why India felt so bitter and did not appreciate the sweet words of Britain. Panditji Jawaharlal said that a problem which affected the destinies of millions of people could not be disposed off so easily. The trouble was that England stood to gain by India's slavery. And as long as it was a source of profit, it was difficult to convince Britain of the justice of India's cause.

People seemed to have thought that the moment Gandhiji saw Lord Linlithgow he would perform a miracle. No doubt Gandhiji had worked many miracles and had made heroes of men of clay, but it would be a totally wrong reading of history to think that such vast problems could be settled by individuals without a tremendous effort by the country as a whole.

This was also true of a problem like Hindu-Muslim unity. If they examined the position they would find that the same set of individuals were obstructing the path to-day as twenty years ago If anybody said that he did not want freedom till certain conditions were satisfied, he (Panditji)

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

FULL-DRESS DEBATE ON INDIAN DEADLOCK

Wedgwood Benn To Be Chief Labour Speaker

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons Sir Hugh O'Neill will move a motion on February 15 to approve the Governor-General of India's proclamation of emergency.

Such a motion has already been passed by the House of Lords and the motion in the House of Commons would enable a full dress debate to be raised on the whole Indian situation.

The view of the Opposition, however, is that owing to the discussions now proceeding it would not be the proper time to discuss the question at too great a length.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn will be the principal Labour speaker. The House of Commons will also discuss a number of draft Orders-in-Council proposed to be made under the Government of India and Burma Acts, but it is not expected that these will give rise to much discussion.

MILITARY COLLEGE FOR SIND

KARACHI, February 11.

The proposal for founding a Military College in Sind for the benefit of Hindus has assumed a definite shape. Rao Bahadur Naraindas M. Punjabi, a business magnate, has announced a donation of one lakh of rupees for the purpose. The donor has availed of several schemes and they will be discussed at a meeting of prominent citizens and members of the Sind Legislative Assembly, which has been called by him next week.—United Press.

CENTRAL BUDGET PROSPECTS

NEW DELHI, February 11.

Judging from the returns especially under Customs for the period of ten months ended January, 1940, the Central Budget for the closing financial year would show little or no deficit unless the expenditure had been unproportionately high.

Under Customs alone the offsetting loss under Excise which amounts to Rs. 188 lakhs, the Central Revenue have benefited by Rs. 357 lakhs as against the budgetted increase, under net Customs Revenue, of Rs. 12 lakhs.

The next financial year, however, is not likely to yield the same amount of Customs Revenue, and the war has entailed a heavy Defence and Civil Expenditure. For the year 1940-41 the estimates are expected to show a wide gap between receipts and expenditure and the inevitable result would be increased taxation inclusive of Excess Profits Tax.—United Press.

Swedish Protest To Soviet

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 11.

The Government has protested to the Soviet against the Soviet air attack on the steamer "Wirgo."—Reuter.

SPEARHEAD OF JAPANESE

Attack Broken

Chinese Recapture Gateway To Kwangsi

CHUNGKING, Feb. 11.

Chinese forces claim to have broken the spearhead of the Japanese drive in Southern Kwangsi by the recapture of the strategic town of Shanling on the south bank of the Chien River.

It is stated that in a vigorous counter-attack the Chinese inflicted 2,000 casualties and drove the Japanese out of the town.

Military experts regard Shanling as the gateway to North Kwangsi as the invading army must cross the Chien River.—Reuter.

Japanese Press Allegations Against United States

LONDON, Feb. 10

"Growing resentment against what is described as United States' policy of attempting to block the construction of a new order in East Asia" is featured in today's Tokio newspapers.

All papers describe the proposed new American 20 million dollar loan to the Chungking Government as unfriendly act. They comment in strong terms on the reports of the United States Ambassador in China who is now 'en route' to Chungking trying to rally other third Powers to refuse recognition to "the Central Chinese Government" under Wang Chingwei,—Reuter.

ON U. S. PEACE FEELERS

Moscow Keeps Mum But Hitler Gets Busy

Rotterdam Criticises American Move: Rome Doubtful Of Practical Outcome

MOSCOW, Feb. 11.

While newspapers announce Mr. Sumner Welles' impending visit to Europe they make no comment.

No mention is made of Mr. Cordell Hull's intimation of talks between the United States and other neutrals.—Reuter.

HITLER'S TALKS WITH ADVISERS

LONDON, FEB. 11.

IT IS REPORTED HERR HITLER HAS RETURNED TO BERLIN AFTER A SHORT ABSENCE AND ALREADY DISCUSSED THE UNITED STATES' MOVE WITH HIS ADVISERS.

Scandinavia Pessimistic

STOCKHOLM.—Scandinavia is following President Roosevelt's new move in sending an envoy to Europe with interest but is not unduly sanguine about its eventual outcome.

America's policy at the moment as seen by the northern capitals is felt to be primarily concerned with America's interests.

Netherlands Taken By Surprise

AMSTERDAM:—Although no official statement has been made regarding Mr. Sumner Welles' mission, the press makes clear that Netherlands welcomes with pleasure if not high hopes, any steps of this kind.

The first official intimation of the move which reached Government in a telegram from the Minister in Washington seems to have been a complete surprise. The telegram is being studied. It appears certain that no informal diplomatic talks have yet been started so far as Holland is concerned.

The "Rotterdamsche Courant" fears that Mr. Welles will be received with distrust by Germany and Italy owing to the sympathy with the Allies existing in America and also considers a weak point is the fact that the plan involves no contact with Finland and Russia.

Doubt In Fascist Circle

ROME:—Although the announcement of Mr. Sumner Welles' visit to Europe is received with cordial interest in political circles, doubt is expressed regarding the practical outcome of Mr. Cordell Hull's proposed talks with neutrals on peace questions. Only one paper—the "Il Resto Del Carlino"—comments editorially that "the memory of Wilson is too recent—still more recent are Roosevelt's speeches—to give hope that the Washington initiative can lead to practical results." A semi-official note from Vatican declares "everything that may lead to clarification of ideas and more exact valuation of situation and help to make peace action possible can only be looked upon with favour."—Reuter.

"No World Peace With Hitler Regime"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Well-informed circles here appreciate that any attempts to establish a sound and stable international policy would be likely to prove impossible while Hitler regime remains.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

A Brahmin Bachelor of 25 of independent means desires to marry a girl between 15 and 20. State age, caste, education etc., with Photo. Hindi Knowledge is essential. Box No. 12802, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

The Metropolitan Industrial Bank, Lucknow—Wanted Agents on pay and commission for an attractive Banking scheme. (10229)

Wanted Asst. by H. S. Gaind, Arya Nagar, Lucknow. Author and Trainer of New and Prospective Life Insurance Agents by correspondence. State salary required. (12810)

Wanted General Clerks, Overseers, Doctors, Lawyers, Graduates and Engineers. Apply for Terms to No. 12809, "Bombay Chronicle."

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Lady Secretary with highest Secretarial qualifications, knowing shorthand-typewriting seeks position as Private Secretary to a businessman. Write Box No. 12812, Bombay Chronicle."

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To Let Airy, Well-Lighted Blocks for all communities at "Summit" Forjett Hill Road at Rs. 50. Inquire on spot or Telephone 20413 Bengali. Between 3 and 5 p.m. (1898)

Charming situation: Small offices, Shops, Godown, and 3 large room Terrace Flat. Moderate rents. Apply Zoroastrian Association Building, 16 Elphinstone Circle. 'Phone No. 21691. (12813)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Cinema Directors—Short and speedy lessons in Tamil or Telugu to Players undertaken. Coached up countless Government and other officers. Methods highly appreciated. Professional experience 30 years. Apply to D. Cuppu Rau, 30 Sami Chetti Street Komaleesvaranpet, Madras. (12805)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Radio For Sale. New Radio, 4 valves, 230 volts D.C. for Fort only Rs. 35, Dinshaw, 105, Apollo Street. (12723)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1940, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 10th February, 1940.
(1944)

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

ADJOURNED EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the members of this Exchange that as the Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Exchange fixed for Saturday, the 10th February, 1940, had to be ADJOURNED for want of quorum, the same will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, the 17th February, 1940, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Exchange. In case there is no quorum in this Meeting the business will be transacted under Art: 76 of the Articles of Association in the presence of the members present.

(Sd.) ISHWARLAL P. PATNI,
President & Managing-Director.
Bombay, 10th February, 1940.
2nd Phophalwadi, No. 31, Bhuleshwar.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for each port from Local dealers for supply T. I. B of Coal to R I N. during the period from 1-4-'40 to 31-3-'41.

Tender Forms and Instructions to Tenderers can be obtained from the following Officers for each port.—

(1) Principal Sea Transport Officer, 10, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
(2) Sea Transport Officer, KEAMARI KARACHI.
(3) Sea Transport Officer, Old High Court Buildings, 1st Line Beach, MADRAS
(4) Senior Naval Officer, H.M.I.S "SOPHIE MARIE" VIZAGAPATAM.
(5) Naval Officer-in-Charge, Willingdon Island Post Office, COCHIN.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS.
Bombay, 8th February, 1940.
1926.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Under instructions from my client MR. JOSEPH F. ANTONY POWER, of Bombay, I hereby give notice as follows:—

That my client's wife MRS. DAPHINE MURRIEL, daughter of Mr. Henry Lionel, Christian, disappeared on or about the 19th October, 1932. Since then she has not been seen or heard of by any person who would naturally have seen her or heard of her, to my client's knowledge.

If the said Mrs. Daphine Murriel is still alive, she or any person who has seen her or heard of her during the last seven years, should communicate with me within 8 days from the date of the publication of this notice, failing which my client would draw the legal presumption about her death.

MANUBHAI M. DOCTOR,
Advocate, Bombay.

Address:
510, Moos Building,
Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 2.
1943

Public Notices

THE KOHINOOR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

At a MEETING of the Directors of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., held on the 9th February, 1940, it was decided to recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share per annum together with a Bonus at the rate of Rs. 6 per share per annum, both free of tax to those Shareholders appearing on the Register on the 22nd February, 1940.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd February to the 5th March, 1940, both days inclusive.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
(1943)

NOTICE

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF KARACHI.

FRESH APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Corporation on the grade of Rs. 600-40-800 plus a Motor Car allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem with one year's initial probation Leave and pension according to Municipal rules (revised in the case of new entrants in Municipal service). Subscription to Municipal (non-contributory) Provident Fund compulsory.

Applicants must be over 30 years of age and should possess a recognized degree in Engineering of an approved University or Institute, a list whereof can be had on application to the Undersigned, and at least 8 years' practical experience which should have been practically continuous upto the date of application. Preference will be given to candidates who have had experience of being in independent executive charge of work.

Applications stating age and qualifications with full particulars of engineering and administrative experience and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a Registered Medical Practitioner and copies of testimonials and recent photograph (which will not be returned) superscribed "Application for appointment as Executive Engineer" should reach the Undersigned not later than 5th March, 1940.

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

No joining expenses will be paid.

(1933).

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 277 of 1939.

RANCHHODDAS MANEKCHAND ADALJA. .... Plaintiff.
vs.
ABDUL GANI EBRAHIM. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 17th August, 1939, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1940, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS:—

All that piece of land, situate near the Sewri Cemetery Road or Golanji Hill Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 569 4|9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector of Bombay Rent Roll No. 7534 and C. S. No. 1|235 of Parel-Sewri Division.

N.B.—The property is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F(15) Ward No. 1202 (1 A A), Street No. 130 A A A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs MOHILE PAREKH and MANECKLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1939.

E. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
(1941)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. HUSSEIN BADRUDDIN TYEBJI, of Bombay Muslim inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the schedule hereunder written known as Al Manzil at Walkeshwar Road in Bombay. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever nature or kind in or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, lien, gift, sale, use, trust, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the Purchasers at their Office at the Mercantile Bank Buildings, 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiry of the said period and all interests and claims if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax (redeemed) tenure together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon known as AL MANZIL, situate, lying and being on the North side of Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 860 square yards or thereabouts, according to the last title deed and 889 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156, New No. 1B/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey Nos. 4A/7288 and 7289 and Cadastral Survey No. 270 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded, on the East by the property of Bai Motibai, wife of Dr. Hiraji Edalji, on the West by the property of Ardeshir Khodabux Irani, on the North by the property of Jaffer Sulleman and on the South by Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2494(7) and 2494(7A) and Street Nos. 501-503 and 503A.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1940.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
1942.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee Mr. Kalidas Dwarkadas and on account and risk of the heirs and the estate of the mortgagor Abdul Rehman Amirbhai deceased, MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February, 1940 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with building at Sheikh Memon Street containing by admeasurement 54 sq. yards or thereabouts Street No. 278.

For conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. MALVI RANCHODDAS AND CO., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT NADULA TANK, PARBHADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Runchoddas & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Shivji Thakersi and or the Mortgagees and on account at the risk of Prabhashunker Harischandra Kowley and ors. the Mortgagors Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1940 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following:

1ST—All that piece of Pension Tax land admeasuring about 5101 sq. yds. and known as Ranwar with buildings thereon, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1210 and situate at Nadula Tank Lower Mahim Parbhadevi Road, and Municipality "G" Ward, St. No. 225. A 225 B and 226 A. C.

2ND—All that piece of Pension Tax land admeasuring about 5.004 sq. yds. with buildings thereon, and bearing Municipality "G" Ward St. No 226. B. E. F. 231/234.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Runchoddas & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

SHANTARAM'S SUPERB PHOTOPLAY
PRABHAT'S MARATHI SOCIAL
Manoos
Starring:—
SHAHU MODAK & SHANTA HUBLIKAR
ATTRACTING CROWDS AT
CENTRAL
Daily at 3-45, 6-45 & 9-45 P.M.
Thurs. ZANANA SHOW at 12-45

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 p.m. only
CELEBRATED GUJARATI DANCER
Nataraj Vashi
AND HIS TROUPE OF 15 ARTISTES
Popular Prices: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.
Special Accommodation Rs. 5-12
Plans open. 'Phone 20422.

2ND WEEK!
BETTE DAVIS ERROL FLYNN
THE PRIVATE LIVES OF ELIZABETH AND ESSEX
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
EXCELSIOR

3RD WEEK
AND STILL, EVERY SHOW IS CROWDED!
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APNI NAGARIA OR MUD
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UNDER TRICOLOUR

Maharashtra Youth Rally In Bombay

Gadgil Exposes Pretensions Of Hindu Mahasabha: Jawaharlal Exhorts 'Budding Nationalists' To Stand By Congress

MR. N. V. GADGIL, presiding over the Maharashtra Youth Conference in Bombay on Saturday exposed the pretensions of the Hindu Mahasabha and exhorted the youths to stand by the Congress.

A fervent appeal to play their part in the coming struggle for freedom, worthy of their great and glorious past, was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurating the Maharashtra Pro-Congress Youth Conference at Shivaji Park.

Pandit Nehru was loudly applauded and when he apologised after his inaugural speech for having to leave to attend another meeting, the crowd cheered again, swayed and surged round him and a large number from the audience followed him out of the pandal.

The proceedings started with the singing of the "Vande Mataram."

Mr. V. B. Karnik (League of Radical Congressmen), Mr. J. Bokhari on behalf of the All-India Kisan Parishad, Mr. S. Sardesai, on behalf of the communists and Mr. V. D. Kulkarni on behalf of the Maharashtra Forward Bloc addressed the Conference at the outset, appealing to the youths to make their glorious contribution in India's fight to freedom.

Mr. G. S. Pohekar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, observed that the object of the Conference was to counter-act the growth of communalism in Maharashtra and to rally the south of the Province under the Congress flag.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Inaugurating the Conference, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru remarked that with the growing strength of the Congress organisation, there was also a change in the tone of its language and method of expression. The Congress had passed through several phases; it had offered non-violent fight and it also ruled eight out of the 11 Provinces in this country.

The result was that it had become more powerful and more responsible. The tone and the nature of the language used by the communal organisation in this country could be cited as a clear contrast to those used by the Congress. It was not the way of the Congress at present to shout mere slogans. Rather it assumed the position of any Government of a free country in the diplomatic language in which it concealed its intention. It was in keeping with the method followed by Governments in other countries. If the Government of one country wanted to declare war against that of another, then the former would only announce that the latter was unfriendly.

Great changes were taking place in the world. Events were moving fast and the map of the world was being changed with a quickness and rapidity, unparalleled in the history of the world.

What was India's share in shaping of the coming events, Panditji asked.

A nation which was robust and alive would not keep quiet in such a fast-moving world. Least of all a nation in bondage could do so. And if it did, that was a sign of decay and death. The method of fight might vary from time to time; but the fight was bound to go on.

There were several organisations in this country, Panditji declared, which subsisted on mere slogans. But those who were responsible and the most fitted to carry on the fight, would pause and ponder, till the right moment came. And when that moment arrived, millions of people would be stirred and roused, and nobody could say what would be the end or when they would stop. Therefore, the present time was one of reconnaissaice, precedent to the launching of any action.

The organisational strength of the Congress had increased by leaps and bounds. The workers and the peasants were better and more organised. But certain disruptive tendencies had crept in. It would not be in our interests to shut our eyes to our own weaknesses or to belittle the opponents' strength.

A SERIOUS IMPEDIMENT.

Separate electorates drove a wedge into the solidarity of the country. Provincial autonomy was granted with the express intention of inculcating provincial spirit in this country and tearing it to pieces. The Congress had tried to stop spreading provincialism and sectarianism, because they would be a serious impediment in the march of this country to freedom.

In this modern age, when the radio and the cinema brought, as it were, the whole world to one's door, provincialism was out of date and out of place. It was inconceivable that one part of the country would get independence while the other remained in bondage. All would have to stand or fall together.

After stressing the importance of concentrating attention on matters of major importance, he hoped that the youths who had gathered there would devise ways and means to increase their strength for the coming struggle, instead of passing pious and platitudinous resolutions, advising others as to what they should do.

After recalling the reference by the famous Chinese traveller, Huen Sang, to Maharashtra, as to their qualities of heroism Panditji pointed out that the part played by Maharashtra in the struggle for freedom in the past was great and glorious, and he hoped that that Province would be a great centre in the coming fight.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, in the course of his Presidential address, stated that he felt glad that all the groups in Maharashtra had gathered at the conference under the Congress banner.

He strongly indicted Brahminism and indulging in vested interests which were rife at the present moment in Maharashtra. But the influence of the Congress was still great because the heart of Maharashtra was sound. He challenged any Mahasabha leader to contest against the Congress and win any election between the South of the Narbadha and North of the Krishna rivers.

(For Sunday's proceedings see Page 7).

MATCH MONOPOLY AGAIN IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, February 10.

The meeting of the Rulers of Kathiawar, for the current month, was held at Jasdan, on February 8. Though official confirmation of what exactly transpired at the meeting is lacking it is understood reliably, that His Highness the Jamsaheb, acquainted those present with the deliberations of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princess, which held its last meeting in Delhi, in the last week of January.

It is also said that the present political situation in India was discussed, and the policy of the States in Kathiawar, in the event of the deadlock developing into a crisis were also considered. The meeting further, seems to have endorsed the policy of throttling the vernacular press and unanimously agreed to ban entry of some nationalist Gujarati papers.

Curiously enough the burning problems of Kathiawar, viz., the famine conditions and dearness due to War conditions, have not been found important enough to engage the attention of the Rulers.

It is reliably understood that monopoly for collection of local octroi duty and sole importation of match boxes has been given by the Rajkot State to Mr. Fulchand Tamboli of Jamnagar. It may be recalled here that the Civil Disobedience movement in Rajkot was originally based on a fight to abolish such monopoly system and which had dispensed with match monopoly so far, until its revival this year.

WHAT RAJKOT DEWAN TOLD PRESSMEN

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Feb. 10

The Dewan of Rajkot told pressmen that no fresh monopoly has been given this year but Ijaras for Octroi and Excise duty on matchbox which were given last year for two consequent years have been continued. This does not impose new monopolies during the present regime as rumour has it.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

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See the signature Alex. C. Maclean

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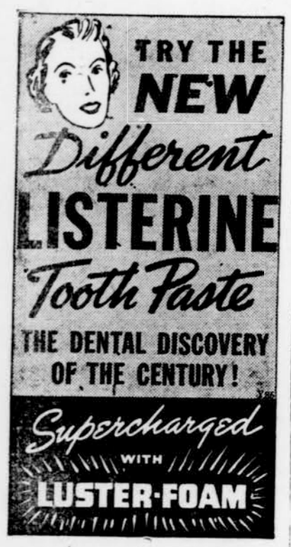

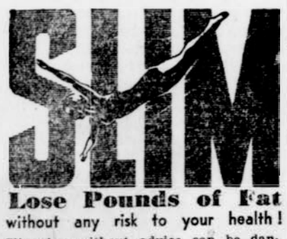

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On The Air

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Sarod Par Sarang. 5-15 Panna Lal. 5-35 Manohar. 5-40 John Barbirolli and Orchestra. 6-15 Kumari Mandakini Dikshit. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-30 Feeding the Front, 3. 7-45 Gordhan Das. 8 E. Roberts. 8-15 War and the Civilian, 3. 8-30 Kumari Vir Putri. 8-50 A violin recital 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Dance music ("N. C. Boys"). 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-15 E. Roberts. 6-30 Kumari Vir Putri. 6-50 A Sarod recital. 7 Panna Lal. 7-15 Kumari Mandakini Dikshit. 7-30 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Ashiq Ali Khan. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Sarod and Jaltarang. 10-10 Gordhan Das.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Majlis-i-Aza. 7-50 A variety. 8-15 The story of the Nazis, 4. 8-30 Narinder Kaur. 8-40 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 8-50 Janki Devi Godbole. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 10-10 Budh Singh Tan.

Bombay I & II—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Habib Khan. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Shivkumar Shukla. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Topical talk (M.). 9-15 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-25 Songs from Nadi Kinare. 9-35 Violin Solo. 9-45 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 12-30 p.m. Songs from Sindh. 12-40 Gujarati Geets. 12-50 Two Orchestras. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Marathi songs. 1-10 Mutual understandings. 1-25 What shall I cook today? 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 English literature. 2-50 Some Indian Ragas. 3 A scene from Snakespeare's. 5 You asked for it. 5-15 Selected by Kesarinath Murkute. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by Mr. Shaikh. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Eman on the Sarangi. 6-20 N. D. Desai. 6-30 Tarabai Gadagker. 7 Geets. 7-15 Laxmanrao Chavan. 7-30 Bhanmati-Ka-Pitara. 7-45 Alap on the Veena. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Shivkumar Shukla. 8-40 Jalatarang and Flute. 8-50 Guess the artist. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Sindhi Kafis. 10 Sawai Gandharv. 10-30 News in English.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Laxmanrao Chavan. 8-30 Sawai Gandharv. 9-15 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Tarabai Gadagker. 12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Ram Nam. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Marathi songs. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Geets. 6-10 Shivkumar Shukla. 6-25 Ranjit Roy and party. 6-30 to 7 As in Bombay 1. 7 Do not guard your Frontiers. 7-15 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Sawai Gandharv. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Richard Wagner. 8-45 Wamanrao Sadoliker. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Tarabai Gadagker. 9-30 R. Singh. 9-40 Melody Trio. 10-20 Doris Steller. 10-30 News in English.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Melancholy Mood. 5-30 Gour Das. 5-50 Shanti Guha. 6-5 Grayer Pathey, 7 Biva Ganguli. 7-10 Nirmal Bhattacharya. 7-20 Biraj Das. 7-30 Tebesh Bagchi. 7-45 The month in the garden, 1. 8 Shanti Guha. 8-10 Biva Ganguli. 8-20 Debesh Bagchi. 8-35 Mohammad Yusuf Khan. 9-5 Nirmal Bhattacharya. 9-45 Gour Das. 9-55 Biraj Das. 10-10 Mohammad Yusuf Khan. 10-30 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 For the countryside. 6-10 Kusum Goswami. 6-30 Mushtaq Ali Khan 6-55 Kashi Nath Chatterjee. 7-25 Purano Punthi, 2. 7-45 The marvels of Science, 4. 8 Just a surprise! 8-15 Mrinal Kanti Ghosh. 9 The Press, 3. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 The music miner. 10-15 Andy Gemmel with Edgar Clever's Augmented Orchestra. 10-30 News in English.

Calcutta II—Programme

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Anurodhe.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Kamleshwaribai. 6-25 Topic of the day. 6-50 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 J. N. Pathak 7-15 Let us smile awhile. 7-30 Latest Urdu books. 7-45 Kamleshwaribai. 8 Zar Taj. 8-25 J. N. Pathak. 8-39 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 8-45 Kamleshwaribai. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Qadir Bakhsh. 10-5 J. N. Pathak. 10-13 Kamleshwaribai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-3 Things of interest. 4-5 Children of many lands. 4-16 Song story in Tamil. 4-20 Light songs in Tamil. 4-30 His Excellency the Governor's Quintette. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 Dalipatri Pitchahari. 6-5 C S. Selvaratnam. 6-40 To-day's headline. 6-45 Shrimati N. C. Vasantakokilam 7 To-day's headline. 7-5 Ad Hoc. 7-15 Instrumental interlude. 7-50 T. Kuppu Rao, 8-10 Shrimati N. C. Vasantakokilam. 9 To-day's headline. 9-5 A talk in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 C. S. Selvaratnam Pillai.

Madras II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-10 Vamana Vakyalu. 6-20 Light songs. 6-25 Cottage industries. 6-40 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Organ recital. 10 Paul Robeson. 10-15 Jack Harris and his Orchestra.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Tirupambaram Meenakshisundaram Pillai Brothers. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Shrimati T. N. Manikkam. 7 Handicraft in Education. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-50 Tiruppanbaram Meenakshisundaram Pillai Brothers. 8-30 Visu's Feast. 8-45 Shrimati T. N. Manickkam. 9-40 K. C. Tyagarajan.

Increased Speculative Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

FEARS OF SPREAD OF EUROPEAN CONFLICT

Bullish Indian Statistical Position

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

We laid special stress on strong statistical position of Indian cotton and this fact is now realised by American cotton markets.

There was some speculative buying on fears of possibility of the spread of European conflict but the rise met hedging and liquidation.

The New York cotton market advanced on Friday on fears of the possibility of the spread of the European conflict with sentiment also influenced by the bullish Indian statistical position and reports of improved export demand for American yarns and piecegoods.

The market opened steady and advanced on the strength of Bombay and active trade and Liverpool buying of nears. Bombay buying of July and domestic mill covering met further spot house scale-up liquidation and hedging at limits. There was then increased speculative buying.

At the opening March was quoted 2 points up at 10.99 and declined to 10.98 which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased speculative buying and prices advanced to 11.03 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 11.12c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and with a sustained demand closed at a rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices gained 7 points at 10.72c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with March 8.08d.

There was Bombay selling and hedging by outside interests which was more than offset by local support and trade calling. Selling of nears against purchases of distants owing to reduction of spot basis was the special feature, otherwise trade calling offset hedging. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.30d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was fairly steady and Uppers futures closed 7 to 16 points higher with spot cotton 3 points up at 20.20d. Giza futures closed 6 to 7 points up. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Friday.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest 11.03+06 (2-52 p.m.)

New York March lowest 10.98+01 (10 36 a.m.)

Liverpool March highest 8.09+06.

Liverpool March lowest 8.05+02.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends :—

Liverpool.—Local spot house sold March bought July-October also some hedge selling kept market in check. Slightly bearish short view, bullish long view.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following Cables from one of their New York friends :—

Price fixing discloses scarcity contracts, expect increased pressure further advance.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following Cables from their foreign friends :—

New York :—(1) "Good trade buying though goods business slow spot houses continue sell nears expect slow advance."

(2) "Cotton continued mill price fixing absorbing spot offering expect further gradual advance owing scarcity contracts".

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 10.

March	10.74
May	10.39
July	11.17
Middling spot	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 10.

March	11.14
May	10.84
July	10.49
Middling spot, nominal	10.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 10.

	Bales.
Days receipts at all U. S. ports	24,000
Days exports to Great Britain	12,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 10.

T. T. London on :—

New York	4.02-1/2/4.03-1/2
Paris	176-1/2/176-3/4
Berlin	unquoted.
Madrid, unofficial	39.60
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.52/7.57
Brussels	23.80/23.95
Milan, unofficial	78.50
Berne	17.85/17.95
Copenhagen, unofficial	20.56
Stockholm	16.85/16.95
Oslo	17.65/17.75

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Feb. 10.

Rozario santa fe	24/9
Barletta Russo	unquoted.
South Australian, Feb. quoted.	26/-

Peace Efforts Depress Share Prices

SHORT COVERING AFTER DROP

Market Displays Steady Tone

Bombay, Feb. 10.

The local Share Bazar was influenced today by reports appearing in local papers to the effect diplomatic conversations of an informal character had begun with neutral governments in view of the evident desire of all Neutral nations for eventual restoration of World peace, made by Mr. Cordell Hull.

This news damped general feeling and there was a strong selling wave during the early part of the session which carried prices to low levels. Later on there was some recovery on the theory that such talks cannot mean any peace in the near future.

The switching of war tension to Turkey and the near East attracted attention on Wall-Street where sentiment was boistered by the continued flow of excellent earnings. However, after a flurry of buying the market quietened down substantially under its best, but offerings were well absorbed and the session closed very steady U. S. Steel Shares declined 5/8 at 60 1/8 Anaconda Coppers were unchanged at 28 and General Motors declined 1/2 at 54 3/8 dollars.

In the local market operators are divided now into two groups and both bulls and bears are making attempts to influence prices in their interest. This state is responsible for wider fluctuations but at same time neither new low nor higher levels are reached. Some of the professional bears are covering short sales and the undertone of the market remains steady

On Monday the Share Bazar will remain closed for "Valan" and at this time the total amount will be a large one owing big drop and naturally new business was of a restricted character.

The market as pointed out before easily responds to bearish news as bulls after their recent experience fear to support the market or bid up prices. But American advices are reverse. There is a fear of spread of European country but local operators are not inclined to give much importance to it. Thus sentiment was responsible for day's drop in active shares.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,950 against last closing at Rs. 1,975. There was heavy selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,925. At this level there was some covering and prices recovered to Rs. 1,945 and finally closed at Rs. 1,937. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 372 and after declining to Rs. 366 and closed at Rs. 368. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 930 and after declining to Rs. 917 closed at Rs. 925. Century Shares were placed at Rs. 300 and Central Indias closed at Rs. 292. Kohinoors closed at Rs. 349/8 and New Great Mills at Rs. 340.

Associated Cement Shares were quiet but steady at Rs. 122 Bombay-Burmas opened at Rs. 607 and declined to Rs. 595.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Bombay Dyeing (942/8) 930, 925, 930, 917 930, 922, 925

Century (314) 304, 299, 301, 296, 306, 301, 300

Central India (301) 296, 289, 293, 292, 294, 292

Kohinoor (356) 350, 345 350, 348, 352, 350, 349/8

Nesw Great (350) 345, 337, 340

Simplex (107) 105, 103/8, 104

Swadeshi (274) 270, 265, 269, 268, 267

Associated Cement (123) 122/8, 122

Andhra (1475) 1475

Tram. Ord. (129/8) 129/8

Tata Hydro (155) 155

Tata Power (1340) 1335, 1330, 1335, 1327, 1330, 1327/8

T Steel Dfd. (1975) 1945, 1932, 1935, 1925, 1945, 1935 1940, 1929, 1937

T. Steel Ord. (375) 372, 368, 369 366, 369, 366, 368

Bellapur (220) 220, 218, 216, 217/8

B. Steam (301) 300

B. Burma (613/12) 607, 590, 600, 592, 595

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 9.

Rupee paper 3-1/2 per cent £65.

Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 £78.

Indian stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later £91.

Indian stock 4-1/2 per cent 1950/55 £110-1/2.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent £73-1/8.

Conversion loan 3-1/2 per cent 1961 £99-1/2.

War loan 3-1/2 per cent £98-1/4.

Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £111-1/4.

Victory bonds £110-1/2.

Chartered bank of I. A. and China £9.

Hongkong and Shanghai bank London rug. £66-1/2

National bank of India £30.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

	Uppers	Giza
Spot	10.20+3	10.63+5
March	9.98+7	10.33+6
May	10.11+9	10.51+6
July	10.20+10	10.60+7
October	10.11+16	10.65+6
November	10.05+15	10.60+6
January	10.05+16	10.60+6

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 10

Castorseeds	May—		
Opening	Rs.	53	0 0
Highest		53	2 0
Lowest		52	8 0
Closing		52	10 0
Groundnuts	February—		
Opening		37	2 0
Highest		37	4 0
Lowest		36	11 0
Closing		36	11 0
Groundnuts	May—		
Opening		40	5 6
Highest		40	6 0
Lowest		39	14 0
Closing		39	14 0
Cottonseeds	May—		
Opening		26	11 0
Highest		26	11 9
Lowest		26	9 6
Closing		26	9 9

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 10.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pepper ready Allepey per candy	90	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	90	0	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	95	8	0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15th per candy	98	8	0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per candy	11	0	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	17	8	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	18	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt	17	4	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt	19	0	0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb 9

March	1.87
May	1.94
July	2.00
September	2.03

GROUNDNUTS COROMANDEL SHELLED

London, Feb 9

February	£14 15 0
March	£14 15 0

WHEAT CHICAGO

Chicago, Feb 9

May	dol. 0.99 3/8
July	dol. 0.97
September	dol. 0.96 1/8

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 67.

Copper Sheets Rs. 79.

Tone :—Firm.

Wall-Street Market

New York, Feb 9

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange :—

	Dollars.
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	46
Amr Foreign Pow 5 per cent 2030	62 1/4
Amr Foreign Pow 7 per cent Pfd	24 1/2
Electric Bond and Share Com	7 3/8
Amr Tel and Tel	171 1/8
Western Union Telegraph	24 5/8
New York Central R R	17 1/4
Amrex Corporation	15 1/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	82 1/4
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	40 7/8
Texas Corporation	44
Consolidated Oil	7 1/4
Chase National Bank	35 1/4
National City Bank of New York	29 3/4
United States Steel	60 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	77 1/2
Crucible Steel	38 7/8
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	22 1/2
Republic Steel	21 1/4
National Steel	69
Int Nickel of Canada	36 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	28
General Motors	54 3/8
General Electric	39 3/8
Socony	11 3/4
Woolworth	41 1/8
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7 1/4
U. S. Smelting	64 3/4

Turnover 1,100,000 shares.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 10

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	205	203	200	197	
Punjab	205	203	200	197	
Rajputana	213	211	208	205	
Oomra No. 3	245	243	240	237	
C P No. 1	253	257	254	251	
C P No. 2	251	249	246	243	
Broach No. 2		271	269	266	263
Surat		307	305	302	299
Rajpipla		304	302	299	296
Navsari		314	312	309	306

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 9-2-40	5990000	3395000
Receipts yesterday 9-2-40	41000	14000
Exports to date 9-2-40	4477000	2430000
Stock at Ports 9-2-40	2988000	2714000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-2-40	2951000	3210000
Stock at Liverpool 9-2-40	.....	1035000
Visible Supply 9-2-40	.....	7112000
Quantity in sight 9-2-40	10925000	7770000
Quantity out of sight 9-2-40	.....	6293000

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Bengal Fine	207-08
Punjab Fine	202-04
C. P. 1	255-58
C. P. 2	246-48
Berar	240-42
Khandesh	229-33
Jalna/Sailu	234-36
Ahmednagar	233-35
Broach	261-67
Punjab 4 F.	277-81
Punjab 289 F.	304-14
Sindh N. I.	294-99

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Feb. 9.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 78.

3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 91.

3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59 101.

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 106.

4-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 110 1/2.

4-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68 111 1/4.

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47 107.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52 96.

2-1/2 per cent British Consols 73 1/8.

3-1/2 per cent War Loan 98 1/4.

4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90 111 1/4.

Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary 82/6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 271.

There were peace move reports in morning papers which damped general feeling and the market opened quiet at Rs. 270 for Broach A/M delivery.

There was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 271 but later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 268/4

The strength of the statistical position attracted demand and prices recovered to the opening level of Rs. 270.

At this level the market steadied with a moderate turnover.

Liverpool market was closed to-day and the local market was dull with absence of business and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 270.

Later on there was increased liquidation on fears of strike in Ahmedabad Mills and Broach cotton prices declined to Rs. 265. The market finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under :—

F G M G Broach :—			
April/May	Rs.	264	0 0
July/August		272	8 0
Fine M G Oomra :—			
March		234	8 0
May		238	0 0
F G M G Bengal :—			
March		195	0 0
May		198	0 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Broach A/M highest 272 lowest 266-1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 271-1/2.

Broach J/A highest 280-1/2 lowest 275 closing at 5 p.m. 280.

Oomra March highest 241-3/4 lowest 236-1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 241-3/4

Oomra May highest 245-1/4 lowest 240 closing at 5 p.m. 245-1/4.

Bengal March highest 201-1/2 lowest 197 closing at 5 p.m. 201-1/2.

Bengal May highest 204-1/2 lowest 200 closing at 5 p.m. 204-1/2.

NIGHT SESSION

Broach A/M opening Rs. 272, Highest Rs. 272-3/4, Lowest Rs. 269 1/2, Closing Rs. 271. Broach J/A closing Rs. 279-1/2.

COTTON PARITY.

Difference Broach A/M below Liverpool May 182 penny points.

Difference Broach J/A below Liverpool July 159 penny points.

Difference Broach A/M below New York May 28 cent points.

Difference Broach J/A above New York July 41 cent points.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India.

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States.)

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)

CONSUMPTION

British India. During December 1939 218,924 During December 1938 238,225. Since 1st September 1939 820,308. During the corresponding period last year 896,559.

Indian States. During December 1939 48,844. During December 1938 48,504. Since 1st September 1939 186,062. During the corresponding period last year 183,535.

Total—India. During December 1939 267,768. During December 1938 286,729. Since 1st September 1939 1,006,370. During the corresponding period last year 1,080,094.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. London-Paris exchange rate was 176-1/2 to 176 3/4. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 3.98-1/4 at New York.

London Silver prices declined 1/4d. at 21-1/4d. for spot and forward was also reduced 1/4d. at 21-1/8d. There was little speculative reselling and the support was poor. Business was very small. Later after very small business at fixed prices, the market closed dull with buyer satisfied.

New York spot Silver price was unchanged at 34-3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai markets were closed to-day.

London-Bombay spot Silver parity was Rs. 56-9 3 and forward parity was Rs 56-8-3.

Gold Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 27-3 3.

The local Silver market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	42	5	0
Maha	42	7	0
Fagan	42	8	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	56	13	0
Maha	55	10	0
Fagan	56	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 10.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3-1/2 per cent Paper 90-14; 4 per cent 1960-70 105-6; 5 per cent 1945-55 110-9.

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 102; Bank of Hindusthan 20-8; Bank of India 136-12; Central Bank 34; Imperial Bank F P. 1,490; Imperial Bank P. P. 361-14, Indian Overseas Bank 46-8; Reserve Bank 104-8; Union Bank 5-15.

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles 450; Ambica 260; Arun 217-8; Arvind 1,335; Asok 215; Bharat khand Textiles 220; Bombay Dyeing 922-8; Buckingham and Carnatics 194; Calico 425; Central India 291-4; Century 300; Colaba 151-4; Elgin 155-10; Gokak 175-10; Hukumchand 165-10; Indore Malwa 38-12; Jubilee 260; Khatau Makanji 115-10; Kohinoor 349-6; Lamxi Cotton 525; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 103-2; Morarji 175; Mysore X. D. 101-14; Nandlal Bhandari 77-4; New Great 340; Raipur 710; Rajnagar 150; Sajjan 97-8; Sassoon and Alliance 88-4; Sholapur 4,375; Simplex 102-12; Swadeshi 266-14; Vishnu 1,395; Podar 200.

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord. 1,470; Tata Hydro Ord. 154-6; Tata Power Ord 1,327-8.

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 145-14; Ajmer Electrics 10-10; Amalgamated 10-12; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 129-5; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 170.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 470; Associated Cements 122; Belapur 217-8; Bombay-Burma New 190; Bombay-Burma Old 595; Bombay Steam 300; Bombay Telephone 86; Br. B. Petrol 4-13; Burma Corporation 6-8; Dalmia Cement 9-8; Indian Bleaching 111-4; Industrial Investment Tr. 47; Indian Radio Ord. 452-8; Indian Radio Defd. 447-8; Indian Copper 2-4; Indian Iron 35-12; Mysore Sugar 43; Port Canning 73; Premier Construction 77; Rohtas Industries 21; Scindia Steam 21-6; Shivrajpur 44-8; Steel Corp. of Bengal 19; Tata Oil 48; Tata Steel Ordy. 367-8; Tata Steel Defd. 1,935.

JUTES

Birla Jute 21-12; Howrah 54-12; Hukumchand 7-11; Kamarhatty 51-8; Kanknarrah 420; Lawrence 420; Reliance 58-8.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 10.

B. C. RATES :—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 10th May.

LONDON :—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 10th May

Bank's selling T T D D .....

Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK :—

Bank's selling 1 T 334

Bank's buying T T 330

Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS :—

Bank's selling T T 1300

Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN :—

Bank's selling T T 79 1/2

Bank's buying T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/2

AMSTERDAM :—

Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA :—

Bank's selling D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG :—

Bank's selling D D 83 7/8

SHANGHAI :—

Bank's selling D D 27

SINGAPORE :—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE :—

Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 10th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/4 5/8 10th inst.

London/Java 7.46/54 10th inst.

New York/London 3.98 1/8 9th inst.

London/New York 4.02-1/2/3-1/2 9th inst.

London/Paris 176-1/2/3/4 9th inst.

London/Italy 78.50 9th inst.

London/Belgium 23.80/95 9th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.85/95 9th inst.

London/Stockholm 16.85/95 9th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.52/57 9th inst.

London/Japan 1/2 7/32 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.

Gold £8/8/0 8th inst.

Gold £8/8/0 9th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 1/2 8th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 1/4 9th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 3/8 8th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 1/8 9th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 8th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 9th inst.

London Discounts 2 months 1 1/16 per cent 8th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 9th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 8th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 9th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money :—Call 1 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 per cent.

Tone :—Easier.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 10.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/58 Loan 94

3 per cent 1963/66 Loan 89.

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101-6

3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 94-12.

3 1/2 per cent. G. P. Note 91-1.

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 100-12

5 per cent 1960/70 Loan 105-4.

4 per cent 1948 Bonds 104-6

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 110-8

5 per cent 1970/48 Bond 101-9

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-10

4 per cent 1953-65 Mysore 104

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117-0

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B. P. T 1974 102-4

4 per cent M Deb 1974 101-8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 113

6 per cent M Deb 1954 120

6 per cent KPV 1956 120

Tone :—Quietly steady

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 10

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept Last year
Khandesh	47	47,931	31,382
Central India	539	59,494	63,217
Barsi and Nagar	916	96,149	45,746
Hyderabad Gaorani	64	39,480	4,082
Berar	1,602	226,762	99,528
Central Provinces	244	54,727	25,568
Total Oomras	3,412	524,542	269,523
Dholera	1,072	32,182	97,973
N W Provinces		21,701	1,794
Rajputana		23,338	36,893
Sind Punjab	3,406	274,957	233,811
Broach	4,416	49,896	29,876
Coompta and Dharwar	153	14,683	13,999
Westerns Northerns	26	16,192	17,920
Cocoanada		50	6
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,309	2,540
American		5,843	2,196
Egyptian, African and Sudan	762	191,736	150,632
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,920	7
Total	13,247	1,158,352	967,170
Arrived by road to 8th February 1940		133,248	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	1st Sept to 8th Feb Last year
Total	6,905	496,031	635,849

BANK SHARES

| | | | |
|

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

NEW YORK, February 9.

	Season to date	Corresponding This week	Season 1938/39	Week 1939
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,925	240	7,770	118
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	5,380	147	4,102	138
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,477	268	2,430	82
Of which to Japan	634	41	580	9
Of which to China	292	30	48	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,452	77	331	10
Of which to Germany	30	—	336	11
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,988	—	2,714
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	2,951	—	3,210
World's visible supply	—	—	—	9,439
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	7,112
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	6,293	226
Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,990	175	3,305	42

N. B.—All in bales 000's omitted. Certificated stocks 3,000 bales.

Factors Which Shape Markets

Bombay, Feb. 10.

During the past week three important developments engaged the attention of local markets. These three factors are:—

(1) Fears of strike in Bombay and Ahmedabad Cotton Mills.

(2) Excess Profits Tax Bill.

(3) Peace Efforts.

All these factors combined together to unsettle markets with usual uncertainty of Central Budget prospects. Those who dared to take a constructive stand found no supporting developments and naturally there was more inclination to liquidate on up-swings. On the other hand declines attracted short covering and while prices were influenced easily either way, there is not much change in the general levels.

The last sensational rise which culminated during the first week of January has left still impressions that ultimately prices will be pushed up to new high levels but increase in wages and the Excess Profits Tax will go a long way to reduce prospective earnings and official control and watch over speculative markets will force bulls to revise their original views.

The other important vital factor is that a large majority of bulls who were running profits on papers were unable to pocket as the drop came suddenly and was also too rapid. Thus those who entered the market at a later stage have instead of making profits, lost large sums. This can be seen from the last clearing figures of the cotton market and similarly the next Valan in Share Bazar is also expected to be a large one.

Under such a state operators are cautious and are afraid to increase speculative risks. Thus when professional operators are undecided, it is difficult to expect one-sided markets. This state is likely to continue until outstanding factors give a clear outlook.

The recent decline in all markets as a result of heavy liquidation has improved the technical position of markets. Cotton prices are now stabilized and Indo-American parity being favourable and the statistical position of Indian cotton being strong, export demand is increasing. Share market is although uncertain offers strong resistance against declines and low levels attract persistent buying from professional sources. Seeds market are now steady while Silver market is fearing increase in import duty.

Thus the genera' outlook is gradually improving.

Outsanding Treasury Bills

Approximate due date.	Amount Issued. Rs.
February 8 to 14, 1940	90,75,000
February 17, 1940	1,50,00,000
February 16 to 21, 1940	35,75,000
February 24, 1940	1,50,00,000
February 23 to 27, 1940	55,00,000
March 1, 1940	1,50,00,000
February 29 to Mar. 4, 1940	91,50,000
March 8, 1940	1,00,00,000
March 6 to 11, 1940	23,25,000
March 15, 1940	1,00,00,000
March 13 to 18, 1940	80,50,000
March 22, 1940	1,00,00,000
March 20 to 30, 1940	55,50,000
April 5, 1940	1,00,00,000
April 3 to 8, 1940	51,50,000
April 12, 1940	1,00,00,000
April 10 to 15, 1940	2,06,00,000
April 19, 1940	1,00,00,000
April 17 to 22, 1940	2,27,75,000
April 26, 1940	1,00,00,000
April 24 to 29, 1940	2,42,25,000
May 2, 1940	1,00,00,000
April 30 to May 5, 1940	1,65,75,000
May 9, 1940	1,00,00,000
Total	Rs. 26,76,50,000

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Feb 10

The market has been rather dull by the week end with easy conditions prevailing. Banks have been fairly steady but Plantations disclosed no special features. Engineering shares continued to be uninteresting. In the miscellaneous issues Mysore Chemicals have spurted to 10/14 xr.

Exchange transactions: Bank of Hindustan 20; Palni Andavar Pref 50/12; Mettur Industries 111/8; Kaleeswarars 277/8; Midlands 4/10; Balnoors ordy 6/2; Coorgs 26/8; Travancore Rubbers 6/2; Rajagiri 4/8; Vellamalai 9/10; Periakaramalai 17/10; West Coasts Electrics 6/8; Mysore Chemicals 10/14 xr; Mysore Paper 12/12.

Restricted Business On Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Feb 10

Jutes: Although undertone continued steady business was rather on restricted scale.

Coals: Featureless.

Teas: Dull and neglected

Miscellaneous: Speculative issues maintained their steadiness at yesterday's levels.

Government securities: Steady.

Following are the closing quotations:

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1941 101/8 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 110/10; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 106/14; small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1493; Reserve 102/8;

Cottons: Dunbar 191 small lot; Kesoram 5/13;

Coals: Central Kurkend 15/4; Dhemo Main 16/10; South Karanpura 4/12.

Jutes: Bally 243; Ganges 338; Howrah 7 per cent pref 155; Hukumchand pref 84; National 24/10; small lot; Nuddea 67; Presidency 5/12 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/8; Indian Copper 2/5; ex div; Indian Iron and Steel 35/12; Steel Corpn 18/12; Titaghur Paper A and B ordy 29/8; Buland 14/8 small lot; Tezpore pref 12/4

Debenture: 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge Debs 95/12.—A. P.

Sugar Market

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Fine White Java Sugar:—Per Cwt.
Ready (Small Grain) Rs. 18-4.
Ready (Large Grain) Rs. 18-6.
Shipment December Rs. 8-14-0 F. B. H.
Shipment January Rs. 9 F. B. H.
Shipment February Rs. 9-4-0 F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 9-6-0 F. B. H.
Indian Sugars Ready:—
Ready (Ordinary) Rs. 17-10-0 to 17-13-0.
Ready (Large Grain) Rs. 18-0-0 to 18-8-0.
Tone:—Steady.

SHIPPING NEWS.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb 10

25 bales kamala powder Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 124 bales myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 495 bales ctn c p goods E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 40 bags steatite powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 4480 bags gr nut oil cake exp The East Asiatic Co Ltd; 34 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 6021 bags gr nut oil cake exp D Abraham and Sons; 175 bales waste cotton P D Vora and Co 50 bales cotton twist waste P D Vora and Co; 200 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 50 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 100 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam and Co; 50 drums castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co Ltd; 250 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co; 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 415 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 28 bales grey ctn yarn Pavri Sons and Co; 250 bags gr nut seeds Pavri Sons and Co; 9 bales ctn white shirting K Chellaram; 86 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Suleman and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw J M Dave and Co; 100 bales cotton raw P Premchand; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 125 bales cotton raw A Clayton and Co; 102 bales cotton raw Purdie and Co; 1237 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS

1508 bales strawboards; 30 bales prtg paper; 77 cases transparent paper; 306 coils transmission conductor; 1239 drums caustic soda; 1295 bags beteinut; 250 cases cotton yarn; 825 cases cotton pcegoods; 50 cases art silk; 30 cases m/cor hood cloth; 1028 cts tiles; 400 cases beer; 32 bags empty glass bottles; 328 bags copra; 75 cases nut button; 1035 cases rayon pcegoods; 1353 cases rayon yarn; 85 cases fancy yarn; 250 cases wire nails; 30 cases umbrellaware; 306 pkgs red lead powder; 160 cts chestwoods; 30 pkgs enamelledware; 109 pkgs clocks; 108 pkgs spg and weaving machy and accessories; 335 bags gum; 250 cases chrome alum; 187 cases brass wire; 52 drums dyestuffs; 918 bales staple fibre yarn; 309 cases porcelainware; 448 cases glassware; 998 cts galvd plain iron sheets; 64 cases toys; 100 cases cud pink salmon; 173 bundles pipes; 31 cases German silver wire; 82 cases rayon goods; 66 bales rubber canvas belting; 125 cts galvd steel plain sheets; 62 bags glass bottles; 57 cases prtd ctn jeans; 166 cases glass bangles; 27 cases cell bangles; 70 cases spun silk yarn; 57 cases ctn goods; 515 cases art silk yarn; 257 bundles flat bar; 100 drums sodium nitrate; 34 bales ctn fents; 50 cases worsted weaving yarn; 30 coils galvd iron wire; 52 cases rubber goods; 48 cases m i pipe fittings; 50 drums sodium sulphide; 100 drums black sulphur; 140 pkgs calcium carbide; 86 cases art silk pcegoods; 94 cases ctn and art silk mixed pcegoods; 151 cases silk goods; 47 cases ctn and rayon mixed pcegoods; 48 cases ctn and rayon mixed yarn; 45 cases ianliine dyes; 64 cases silk piecegoods.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 10

Linseed	4,720	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	269	cwts.
Gingellyseed	512	cwts.
Groundnuts	12,573	cwts.
Castorseed		
Myrabollams	3,590	cwts.
Cottonseed	18,099	cwts.
Indian sugar	3,187	cwts.

Widespread Rain In Punjab And U. P.

POONA, Feb. 11.

Fairly widespread rain or snow has occurred along and near the east Punjab and the West United Provinces hills. Widespread rain has also occurred in north-east India and local rain in the East United Provinces. Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in and near the central parts of the country and the north Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Naya Dumka three inches, Hazaribagh and Dhubri and Dinajpur two inches, each; Purnea, Tezpur one and half each, Darjeeling, Bogra, Gauhati, Jessore, Gaya, Burdwan, Daltonganj one each; Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri and Barisal threequarters each, Bahraich, Dehradun, Dharampur half inch each; Dalhousie one inch; Ambala and Ludhiana quarter inch each.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-2-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.047 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.2 degreees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 60.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.4 degrees 2.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 65.2 degrees 1.3 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 60 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-2-1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 71deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001' for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Mohurrum Orders In Baroda

BARODA, February 11.

With a view to preventing a breach of the public peace and ill-feeling between the two communities, Hindus and Muslims at time of Mohorrum celebrations the Baroda Government have issued necessary orders as a precautionary measure, prohibiting carrying of lathis and lethal weapons of all types, forbidding actions likely to cause annoyance to any community regulating the size and movement of 'Tazia' and other processions.

For places like Dwarka, Beyt, Varvala, Sidhpur and Baroda City which were scenes of communal bickerings in the past, special orders have been issued which, over and above the ordinary general regulations, contain details of terms, agreed to by the members of the two communities to be acted upon at the time.—United Press.

FALL IN TRADE OF KARACHI PORT

Surplus Of Over Eight Lakhs During 1938/39

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

Improvements in the Karachi harbour costing Rs. 24,73,569 were carried out during the year 1938-39 by the Karachi Port Trust.

Reviewing the financial position the annual administrative report of the Board for the year 1938-39 states ordinary revenue receipts for the year were Rs. 78,-21,000, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 69,99,000, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,22,000 during the year.

FALL IN TRADE.

The total volume of imports and exports was 2,256,000 tons a decrease of 6.2 per cent over the previous year's figures of 2,405,000 tons. Imports were 861,000 tons or a decrease of 7.3 per cent over the previous year's figures of 929,000 tons. Exports were 1,396,000 tons or a decrease of 5.4 per cent over the previous year's figures of 1,476,000 tons.

The Board has decided to provide a sum of Rs. one lakh every year for a period of five years for improving housing conditions of the staff. The service conditions of the lowpaid staff were improved entailing an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,56,000 per annum.

CADETS ON "DUFFERIN."

During the year three boys from Sind were selected by the Governing Board of I.M.M. T.S. "Dufferin" for training and two of them were awarded the Port Trust scholarship of Rs. 360 per annum each, while the third cadet obtained Municipal scholarship of the same value.

Concluding the report states that the Board distributed nearly Rs. 30,000 by way of grants to various medical and educational institutions during the year.—A.P.

KEEN COMPETITION FOR TREASURY BILLS

LONDON, Feb. 10

Money market conditions generally remained easy. Discounts tended to sag on good enquiry for bills by clearing banks.

The whole of fifty million sterling treasury bills offered were allotted at an average rate one pound and six pence compared to one pound and ten pence last week. Competition for bills was again keen but the market received 36 per cent. of their applications.

Wall Street closed easy.—Reuter.

SARDAR PROPOSED AS ARBITRATOR

Exorbitant Fares On Konkan Coast

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, February 10.

A resolution passed by the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee expresses satisfaction that the Konkan Coastal trade has now come in Indian hands by the Scindia Steam taking the place of Killick Nixons and hopes that this would secure better facilities for passengers, more comforts and reasonable fares.

The resolution regrets, however, that the fares on Dabhol lines are exorbitant though the Committee has nothing to say in respect of Goa and Vengurla lines. The resolution proposes that the question should be referred to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for arbitration and his decision should be accepted by the Scindia Company and passengers.

U P. IN GRIP OF COLD WAVE

LUCKNOW, February 11.

Lucknow is in the grip of cold wave. Several districts of the Province experienced smart showers during the week-end and Gonda, Almorah and Lucknow are the worst sufferers where the rains have damaged the standing crops.

In Almorah the temperature suddenly dropped to 30 degrees and about 11 a.m. to-day thick flakes of snow began falling and covered the roads with a thick sheet. Schools in the town had to be closed.

In Lucknow snow flakes were found in heaps yesterday. Big trees have been uprooted and electric wires snapped.—United Press.

RAMGARH CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Tyab Shaikh Canvasses For M. N. Roy

Mr. Tyab Shaikh who is under medical treatment in Bombay has issued the following statement to the press:—

This year the Congress presidential election is taking place at most critical juncture of the history of our struggle for freedom and that of the world at large.

There are only two candidates contesting the election, namely, Maulana Azad and M. N. Roy.

They represent clearly defined divergent views on the development and perspective of our struggle for freedom. It is a well-known fact that the Maulana represents the Gandhian school of thought in the Congress while M. N. Roy has been the pioneer of radical nationalism in this country. And has been responsible directly or indirectly for influencing the Congress movement towards revolutionary nationalism.

It was due to his relentless efforts covering two decades that the Congress movement was freed from the vicious circle of negation and was eventually led to adopt the positive slogan of the Constituent Assembly as the organised democratic will of our people which must rise as a challenge to the self-arrogated authority of foreign imperialism to decide the destiny of our people. His voluminous writings on the subjects and six long years of remaining in the Imperialist Prison are the unquestionable in favour of this contention.

But those who are to-day guiding the destiny of the Congress in utter disregard of the historic implication of the Constituent Assembly and in spite of the resolutions of the Congress on the matter, have time and again vulgarised it and reduced it to sort of a Round Table Conference meeting under aegis of foreign Imperialism.

Dominion status is described and interpreted as "Independence". And all along keeping up the expectations for an impending struggle the established leadership has not lost any time in seeking a modus vivendi with Imperialism. Hence the recent Gandhi-Linlithgow discussions at Delhi.

It is but natural that the capitulatory politics of the present leadership of the Congress must give rise to an eventual discontent in its rank and file.

In view of these facts Roy has done well in not withdrawing from the contest. The exigencies of the situation demand a left candidate. His nomination to the presidentship of the Congress at this critical hour is an historic event. For he is the autnor of the only alternative ideology, (that is redical nationalism) to the socio-religious ideology guiding the present established leadership of the Congress.

The making of the choice during the presidential election will be the measuring rod for the political conviction of each delegate. It will undoubtedly decide who is who. It will be on acid test for all those who are opposed to the method and tactics of the established leadership.

UDAY SHANKAR ART CENTRE

Short Summer Course In Dancing

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALMORA, (By Mail.)

The All-India tour of the Uday Shankar Art Centre terminated at Bareilly on the 18th of January. After that the group members split up for a month's holiday. The success of the tour has been tremendous, both morally and financially. There was a great response for the Culture Centre, and hundreds of enquiries and letters for admission have arrived.

In view of a large number of enquiries from students who wish to join the dance and music departments during their summer vacation, the Director of the Uday Shankar India Culture Centre at Almora is pleased to announce that a short summer course of eight weeks, commencing May 13th, 1940, and terminating July 6th, 1940, will be opened both in dancing and music. The Dancing courses will consist of Kathakali or Bharat Natyam, besides the oretictal study and classes with Uday Shankar. The Music course will consist of both vocal and instrumental instruction under the guidance of Ustad Alauddin Khan of Malhar State. The Tuition Fee for the entire term will be Rs. 50 payable in advance. Students joining the short summer classes will not be permitted to give professional performances without the sanction of the Centre. Enquiries must be addressed to the Administrator of the Centre, and all applications for admission to the summer courses must reach the Administrator on or before the 1st of April, 1940.

NATIONAL PLANNING

Work Of Sub-Committees Reviewed: General Report By June

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The work of the 29 Sub-Committees of the National Planning Committee which was inaugurated nearly thirteen months ago, was reviewed at a meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees held in Bombay to-day. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the National Planning Committee, presided.

SUNDAY'S DISCUSSIONS.

Considerable ground of collection of data concerning the industrial resources, it is understood, has been covered by the various Sub-Committees which are now being called upon to submit their reports. The lines on which the reports may be drafted were discussed at to-day's meeting. Instructions in the light of these discussions will be issued shortly.

Questions relating to ownership and control of industries by the State were also discussed at the meeting before it was adjourned "sine die."

A detailed statement with regard to the work and programme of Sub-Committees is expected to be issued shortly.

REPORT BY JUNE.

After the 29 Sub-Committees submit their reports, the National Planning Committee will settle down to draft the general report, which is expected to be ready about June.

The following were among those who attended the meeting held in Bombay to-day:—

Dr. Radhakamal Mukherji, Mr Ambalal Sarabhai, Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy Sivan, Sir Chunilal V Mehta, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Prof. K. T. Shah, Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand, Mr. S. L. Kirloscar, Col. S. S. Sokhey, Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai, the Hon. Mr. Ramdas, Pantulu, Prof. C. N. Vakil, Mr. Jaysukhlal Mehta, Mr. Manu Subedar, Dr Sudhir Sen, Messrs R. C. Shah, Gyanchand, V. R. Kalappa, S. P. Chakravarty, S. R. Kantebet, J. N. Nerurkar, D. R Gadgil, S. B. Joshi, S. T. Prabhavalkar, V. G. Shetye, and V. N. Mahida.

A RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE AT BELUR

Ramkrishna Mission's Appeal For Funds

Swami Madhavananda, Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir, Belur, writes:—

We have already announced that in accordance with the scheme of Swami Vivekananda we are trying to start a Residential College for our youngmen at Belur, in the district of Howrah. Realising the need of imparting a knowledge of the morals and religion along with wholesome secular education, the great Swami was eager to establish a Vidyamandira at the Belur Math, the Headquarters of the Ramakrishna Order. But his premature exit from the world prevented an early fulfilment of his desire.

Swamiji desired that a University should grow at the Belur Math, having religion as its pivot and combining Oriental with Occidental learning. It will require a huge expenditure of money as well as time to materialise this scheme in full. But the time has come for starting, as the first step to it, a Residential College for youngmen after the model of the ancient Gurukula, and gradually building it up.

We are trying for the present to establish at Belur a Residential I.A. College affiliated to the Calcutta University. Later on we should like to open industrial, agricultural and other sections in order to provide the students with a means of earning their livelihood along with general education in arts and science. In the fulness of time the institution may develop into an independent University.

It is proposed to start the Vidyamandira on a plot of land measuring about ten acres, lying between the Belur Math and the Grand Trunk Road. Part of this land has already been or is on the way to being purchased, and the rest is being acquired for the College by the Government. For the initial cost of the land, buildings, etc., we want immediately Rs. 50,000 at least. Out of this, Rs. 10,000|- has been contributed by an American lady devotee of Swami Vivekananda, and about Rs. 6,000|- has been donated or promised by a few friends in this country. With this small amount at our disposal we have ventured to make a beginning.

Any contributions for the College will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged by the Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, P.O. Belur Math, Dt. Howrah.

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND TO CHECK LAPSING OF GRANTS

Govt. Finance And Appropriation Accounts 1938-39

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Director of Information, Bombay, in a communique, states:

The Auditor-General has submitted to the Governor of Bombay the Finance and Appropriation Accounts of the Bombay Government for the year, 1938-39. The Finance Accounts contain a report on the revenue and capital account and the accounts of public debts and liabilities and assets.

The revenue account of the year, 1938-39, showed an improvement of Rs. 59 lakhs over the budget estimates.

Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 23 lakhs more than the budget estimate. The improvement was mainly under land revenue (Rs. 15 lakhs), income tax (Rs. 5 lakhs) and other taxes and duties, such as entertainment tax, (Rs. 7 lakhs), counterbalanced by decreased under other heads, the most important being under excise (Rs. 8 lakhs).

The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 36 lakhs less than the budget estimate, the savings being mainly under irrigation (Rs. 15 lakhs) and civil administration (Rs. 18 lakhs) The latter was due to inability to utilise in full the provisions for development purposes under education, public health and industries.

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

In view of this and the surpluses in the previous years, the Government decided at the end of the year to set apart Rs. 50 lakhs in a separate fund to be called the "Special Development Fund." The fund is intended to be utilised on schemes of improvement in agriculture, education, public health, etc., the schemes being either non-recurrent or having a limited life The object of the scheme is to enable departments to work up to a well considered programme without fear of grants lapsing to general revenues.

The net result (after providing Rs. 50 lakhs for the Fund) was a deficit of Rs. 35 lakhs. This was an improvement of Rs. 59 lakhs over the budget estimates, which anticipated a defcit of Rs. 44 lakhs without any transfer to the Fund

DEBT POSITION.

There was no open market borrowing by the Government of Bombay during the year, the capital expenditure of nearly Rs. 7-1/2 lakhs being met from general balances At the end of the year the total indebtedness of the Government of Bombay stood at Rs. 35-1/2 crores of which Rs. 13-3/4 crores was on account of the Bombay Municipal Corporation including the Improvement Trust. The remaining amount of Rs. 21-3/4 crores (from which should be deducted, in order to arrive at the net liabilities of this Province, sums amounting to over Rs. 1-1/4 crores representing advances made by Government to municipalities, cultivators, Government servants and others) included Rs. 3-1/4 crores on account of unfunded debt almost the whole of which represents balances of Provident Funds of Government servants.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

The Appropriation Accounts comprise a detailed audit report on the expenditure of Government, with special reference to the grants voted by the legislature and the appropriations for charged expenditure. The object of these accounts is to facilitate the control of the legislature over the executive Government in the field of expenditure.

PRESIDENCY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Belgaum To Be Next Venue

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail.)

"A meeting of the Governing Board of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference was held at Haroon Mansion on Sunday under the presidentship of Kazi Sayed Ishak, Kazi of Wai and Mahableshwar. A large number of the members of the Governing Board from different parts of the Presidency were present.

The Board accepted the invitation of the Belgaum District Muslim League to hold the Conference Session in Belgaum. The Conference Session will be held during the beginning of May. Those who wish to move resolutions or deliver lectures are requested to communicate with Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, General Secretary, Haroon Mansion, Poona.

C. P. BAN ON "JUAREZ"

NAGPUR, Feb. 10.

"Juarez", a film produced by Warner Bros., of America, has been declared an uncertified film throughout the Central Provinces and Berar says a Gazette notification.

PAMPHLET FORFEITED.

A pamphlet in Marathi entitled "Veer Jagdevrao Yancha Powada" Part One has been forfeited as the Government consider that the pamphlet contains matter which promotes or is intended to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between His Majesty's subjects which is punishable under section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code.—United Press.

NATARAJ VASHI

A Delightful Performance

Refinement of technique, originality of compositions and realistic touch to the settings and costumes marked the classical and Folk-dances with which Nataraj Vashi opened his season at the Capitol Theatre on Saturday evening. His dances reflect the individuality of his art and his intimate knowledge of the traditional styles of India as well as of Java, Bali and Ceylon.

"Nirvana", "Naga Kanya," and "Pasupat Astram" are the outstanding items of the First programme. "Nirvana" is novel in conception. It is inspired by the monumental sculptures of Borobudur in Java. Nataraj Vashi executed it with perfect serenity and exquisite grace. "Naga Kanya" brought Vashi, Manjulika Roopleka and Lalit Kumar together. The artistically designed settings added elegance to the dances interpreting the episode.

"Pasupat Ashram" revealed the vigour of the art of Vashi. He was expressive from head to foot. Manjulika rendered "Apsara Nritya" with flowing and graceful movements. "Swan dance"—a delightful solo by Roopleka was remarkable for the delicacy of execution and precision of expression. Lalit Kumar in "Mukti" was at his best especially in the interpretation of remorse—the climax of the item.

Nataraj Vashi is an ardent exponent of folk-dances and is accurate in the selection of costumes. "Nag-dance"—a hunting festival of a nomadic tribe of Assam had simple but vigorous movements, but the item which was highly appreciated was "Vanjara dance" executed with force and fervour of folk-art.

The orchestra led by Mr. Chatterjee, Flute and Sarod Solos by Messrs. Ajoy and Bijoy respectively were delightful musical interlude.

D. G. V.

WHY REPLY WAS PUBLISHED?

Full Text Of Rajen Babu's Letter To Sarat Bose

PATNA, February 10.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has released to the Press his reply to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's letter of February 3, in which the latter suggested that the question in dispute between the B.P.C.C. and the Congress Working Committee should be decided by a referendum to primary Congress members or by public meetings.

The following is the full text of Dr. Rajendra Prasad's letter:—

"My dear Sarat Babu.—I have received your letter of February 3. I am surprised that my letter dated the first February had not reached you till the 3rd. It was posted in time along with a number of other letters after replies to some of which reached me on the morning of 5th February from Calcutta.

"It was evidently miscarried on post. Inference, too however, need not have been drawn that I had decided to correspond with you through the press rather than through post or that my intention was that the letter should find its way in the papers rather than reach you.

"During the last few weeks when I was at Wardha you sent me two telegrams one after another and I replied to them. When I saw the first telegram on the press I released my reply also to the press.

WHY TAKE OFFENCE?

"You published a whole series of correspondence without reference either to me or to others, who were parties to the correspondence. You also published your note which you submitted to the Working Committee without reference to any one concerned. I do not know why you take offence at my reply being published on the morning of the 3rd February, when I took care to see that the letter was posted and one could expect that it would in ordinary course reach you on the 2nd February. However, I leave the matter there.

"Let me recapitulate the facts on the basis of certain acts and omissions on the part of the B.P.C.C. and its Executive Council, the Working Committee has taken up action and appointed an "ad hoc" committee to conduct Congress elections in Bengal."

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 4, 1996.
Muslim: Moharam 3, 1359.
Parsi: Shenever 10, 1309.
Hightide: 20-2; 14-22.
Lowtide: 8-18; 20-08.
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 38m.

Jawaharlal's Lecture at Jinnah Hall, 6 p.m. and at Luso-Indiano Hall, at 7-30 a.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY.

In all 2,211 patients were treated at the Free Dispensary Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay, during January, 1940. The average daily attendance was 71.3.

LECTURE BY PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Under the auspices of the Goa Congress Committee (Bombay Branch) Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will address a public meeting to-day (Monday), at 7-30 p.m. in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, near Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road.

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS

Mr. G. S. Patankar will give a performance of Indian Music at Victoria Gardens to-day (Monday) from 5 to 7 p.m.

THE HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH.

The Management of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, Matunga, acknowledge receipt of the following donations for the maintenance of the Foundling Home at Matunga:—Rs. 500-0-0 Seth Chinubhai Lallubhai Mehta, M.L.C., Rs. 101-0-0 Mrs. Bhagwandas Jethabhai, Rs. 77-2-0 Seth Gordhandas Chunilal, (On behalf of Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta Reception Committee), Rs. 51-0-0 Seth Meghji Sojpal, Rs. 50-0-0 Mrs. Hemaltaben Ratansi Khatau, Rs. 50-0-0 Mr. 'S.', through Mr. L. G. Vinze, Rs. 25-0-0 B. H. Charity through Mr. L. G. Vinze (Monthly), Rs. 20-0-0 Mr. Chandulal Shah, Rs. 11-0-0 Mr. Vishwambharlal Kantilal, and Rs. 10-0-0 Mr. Motilal K. Dalal.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

A tentful of girl-gorgeous musical fun! The 3 Mad Mullahs of Mirth in their grandest, goofiest roar rodeo!

Directed by Edward Buzzell
A Mervyn LeRoy Production

Directed by FRANK CAPRA
Screen Play by SIDNEY BUCHMAN
NEW EMPIRE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Jones Family
TOO BUSY TO WORK
Uproarious Comedy!

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Nataraj Vashi". To-day 2 shows 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Too Busy to Work". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Marx Bros. at the Circus". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"My Beloved" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Apni Nagaria". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"The Will". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-Ki-Reet"". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Takdir-Ki-Tope". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Manoos." Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"The Wizard of Oz". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Time as usual.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Naoroji P. Cama And Navajbai N. Cama Prize Essay

The Governing Body of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invites an Essay, for a prize of Rs. 1,000, to be submitted by the 30th June, 1941, on

"The history of the Pesladian and Kayanian kings, based on Avestan, Pahlavi, Persian, Arabic and other sources."

Should the essay or essays fail to come up to the requisite standard, the Governing Body may not give the full prize or any prize whatsover.

Competitors must submit their essays to the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the above institute with their nome-de-plume only written on the front page. Full names and addresses must be sent in a separate cover bearing the nome-de-plume only on the outside.

Jawaharlal Nehru To Speak On "Whither States"?

A public meeting under the auspices of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference will be held at Jinnah Hall (Vithalbhai Patel Road), to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will speak on "Whither States".

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside.

Admission is by tickets which are priced at Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Re. 1, Annas eight only.

Tickets available at: (1). Congress House (Vithalsadan). (2). All-India States' Peoples' Conference, 138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (3). Sjt. Durlabhji Umedchand Parikh & Co., Zaveri Bazar.

Students' Reception To Saigal

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union a public reception will be given to Mr. K. L. Saigal, the New Theatre Star, on Thursday the 15th instant at 6-15 p.m. at Sir C. J. Hall. Admission will be by cards available at the office of the Union, Servants of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road, between 6 and 8 p. m. every day.

OIL CO.'S WORKERS' MEETING

A public meeting of the workers of the Oil Cos., will be held at Sewri at 5-50 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday) when Messrs. Jambekar Athavle, Gavde, M. E. Ebrahim Ansari, and N. Abbasi will speak.

'BENEFIT SHOW.'

In aid of the Funds of the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School, conducted by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, there will be a Benefit Show of the Marathi Film 'Bramhachari' at the Royal Opera House on Sunday, (February 18), at 9 a.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown. The rates of tickets are from 4 As. to Rs. 3-4. The tickets will be had in the school during the school periods.

"WORK OF ARDIBESHT AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE."

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), Mr Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate will give his 25th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

The classes will close hereafter, and re-open on 8th April, 1940.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Some Aspects of the Law and the School Master" in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m.

Miss S. Panandikar, M.A., M.Litt, Professor, Secondary Training College, and Vice-President of the Association will preside.

PEN FRIENDS SERIES OF EDUCATIONAL LECTURES

Under the joint auspices of the Nations' League of Pen-Friends (Bombay Branch) the Youth Lodge, (T. S.) lectures will be delivered at the Muslim Students' Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay as follows:—

4th Lecture by Dr. M. H. Meherji, Master of Electro Therapy, Pharmacologist, etc., of London and New York.

Subject:—Electricity and Advanced Therapeutic Methods in the treatment and cure of diseases.

Time:—Monday 12th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

5th Lecture by:—Dr. Rustom Jal Vakil, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London) D.T.M. & H., F.R.F.P.S.G.

Subject:—Problems of Sanitation & Hygiene in India and how they can be brought up to the standard of Europe and America.

Time:—Tuesday, 13th inst. at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.).

6th Lecture by:—Prof. T. H. Sarkari.

Subject:—Scientific Physical Culture —The key to the uplift of Nations.

Time:—Thursday 15th inst., at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

7th Lecture by:—Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, B.Sc., L.C.P.S., M.B.B.S. F.R.M.S. (London).

Subject:—Who rules the world? Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini, or the Microbe?

Time:—Friday, 16th inst., at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The magic lantern lectures are open to all.

CHEAPER HOLIDAYS

Railway Reduces Fares For Kashmir

Considerable reductions in fares to Kashmir are being offered by the B. B. & C. I. Railway this year.

The concessions are remarkable and must constitute a record for cheap travel. Tickets will be available from April 1st from various centres on that Railway and will permit completion of the return journey at any time up to six months after purchase but not later than November 30th when the season ends.

Srinagar, the holiday centre, is more than 1,500 miles by rail and road from Bombay, but a second class combined ticket costs as little as Rs. 144 for the return journey, the fares from other places on that Railway being proportionately cheaper.

"Succath Shelomo" Synagogue

The Eleventh Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Hebrew School of "Succath Shelomo" Synagogue, Poona was cerebrated on February 4 at 4-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mrs. Elizabeth Uziel Solomon. The Annual Report giving a brief history of the school and its progress during the last eleven years was read out by Mrs. Benjamin Solomon, the President of the "Succath Shelomo" Synagogue and thereafter the President in the chair addressed the meeting briefly showing the importance of the Hebrew language to the Jewish community, etc. Prizes were then distributed to the children by Mrs. Elizabeth Uziel Solomon.

S. V. S. MANDAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The prizes in connection with elocution and various other activities were given by Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali on Sunday at Wagle Hall under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Muzumdar, Asst. Collector of Income-tax while Mrs. Muzumdar distributed the prizes.

NEW HINDI CLASSES.

New Hindi Classes for the Prarambhic, Pravesh, and Parichaya course, will commence from to-day (Monday), at Napoo Hall under the auspices of The Hindi School, Matunga, between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. for Ladies, and 8-30 and 9-30 p.m. for Men.

Further particulars regarding enrolment, etc. can be had at the above school, at Napoo Hall.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following persons have been declared duly elected members of the Managing Committee of the Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee:—

1. Sjt. Haridas Mulji Udeshi.
2. „ Girdharlal Damodar Daftary.
3. „ Narayandas G. Lakhapatwalla.
4. „ Manekchand Gopalji.
5. „ Kantilal Ramji Mehta.
6. „ Trambaklal Vithaldas.
7. „ Nemidas Tarachand.
8. „ Purushottam Keshji Takha.
9. „ Jayantilal K. Vaishnav.
10. Smt. Subheedra Narsidas.
11. „ Samarathben Mathuradas.
12. Syt. Prabhulal Dhirajlal Daftary.
13. „ Balubhai Bhogilal Shah.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley returned from tour.

Lady Lumley presided at a Meeting of the Ladies Committee of the Bombay Presidency Indian Red Cross Appeal at Government House.

Colonel Sir Oliver and Lady Leese arrived at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley gave a luncheon party at the Race Course at which the guests were:—H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, H. H. The Maharani of Cooch Behar, Major Raj Kumar Rajendra Singh, the Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola and Lady Chinoy, Colonel and Mrs. Waevodsky, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sotiriadi, Mr. and Mrs. Naval Tata and Mr. F. P. Vandertaelen.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Olympic games and the Governor performed the Closing Ceremony of the All-India Olympic Games at the Brabourne Stadium.

A. E. S. OLD BOYS' UNION GATHERING

Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar, Solicitor and city father, presided over the anniversary of the Old Boys' Union of the Aryan Education Society on Saturday night.

Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference

The Bombay Clerks' Union announces that "A Salaried Employees' Conference" will be held in Bombay on 30th March 1940 for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the community of clerks in Bombay. A strong Reception Committee has been formed. All clerks are requested to support the movement by putting themselves in communication with the "Bombay Clerks' Union" at Neptune Building, 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Ishwar Dass, Lucknow artist, whose painting entitled "Music" was recently awarded the 1st Prize for the best painting in water colours at the Indian Academy of Fine Arts Exhibition, Calcutta.

M. P. K. Roy, also a Lucknow artist was recently awarded H. H. the Maharaja Darbhanga's Gold Medal for a painting of special merit, entitled "Raushan-Ara" at the Indian Academy of Fine Arts Exhibition, Calcutta.

Mr. Rajnikant Mohanlal Mehta returned from England by s.s. "Conte Biancamano" after passing the Barristers' examination through the Inner Temple.

KING FAROUQ'S BIRTHDAY

Egyptian Consul's Party

To celebrate the twentieth birthday of His Majesty King Farouq I of Egypt the Egyptian Consul gave a party at his residence at Churchgate Reclamation on Sunday. A large and distinguished gathering was present. A band was in attendance.

Limited Stop Bus Service In Bombay

With a view to provide a quicker mode of transport to the public, particularly to those residing on the outskirts of the City, the B.E.S. and T.Co. Ltd., have decided to run, as an experimental measure, a limited stop bus service from Mahim to Electric House during the rush hours with effect from Monday, 12th February, 1940. This service will have only a limited number of stops, so that the journey may be made quicker and in more comfort.

For this purpose a number of vehicles with a distinctive colour scheme and marked "Limited Stop" will be used. According to the present time-table, buses will depart at the respective termini at 8-20, 9-0, 9-40 and 10-20 in the morning and 17-20, 18-0, 18-40 and 19-20 in the evening.

As the service is primarily meant for the use of long distance passengers, the minimum fare over intermediate stages will be two annas, so as to protect the interests of the long-distance passengers.

No Communal Representation In Patiala

The Publicity Officer, Patiala, has issued the following communique:—

With a view to remove apprehensions existing in the minds of his subjects about the system of election to the Legislature under the proposed constitution which is being examined by the Government, His Highness' the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala has been pleased to command that whatever be the final shape of the constitution, the representation of people should not be on a communal basis but on some other equitable basis and that the constitutional rights of the Ruler to protect the interests of every class or community shall continue unimpaired and unabridged.

CITY FATHERS VISIT WATER WORKS

Sardar Patel, Guest Of Honour At Silam's Party

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the guest of honour to the party given by Mr. S. L. Silam, Chairman, Works Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on Sunday, at the Vehar Lake. It is customary for the Chairman of the Works Committee to go to the annual inspection of Tansa Lake, where he has to be the host to a number of guests and Municipal Councillors, apart from the members of the Works Committee. This year the customary tradition was observed by a visit to the three lakes combined, namely, Powai, Tulsi and Vehar, instead of the Tansa Lake.

Starting at about 7 a.m. on Sunday the party consisting of Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mayor, Mr. M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Mathradas Tricumji, D. D. Carcary, Norman Coombs, N. V. Modak, V. V. Shaligram, S. N. Damle, Secretary, Municipal Corporation and about seventy other guests and councillors, went to Powai Lake, where Mr. E. A. Nadirshaw, Hydraulic Engineer, and Mr. Gupte, Assistant Hydraulic Engineer, showed the guests the working of the mechanical filters, amoniator and chlorinator, etc. The guests, then were taken to Tulsi Lake where after tea, they went to Vehar Lake, where again there was an inspection of the water works and machinery.

At the lunch, Mr. S. L. Silam, Chairman, Works Committee, thanked the guests for their presence and said that the four lakes, which supplied water to the city, had cost the Bombay Municipality Rs. 9 and half crores. The annual maintenance charge came to about Rs. 65 lakhs and supplied water at the rate of 100 million gallons per day and 84 gallons per head to a population of nearly 12 lakhs.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the Mayor, said, he had been to Japan and found that the Bombay Water Works and particularly the scenery were more delightful than those of Japan.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji also thanked Mr. Silam for his hospitality.

In the afternoon Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel joined the party and very much appreciated the delightful scenery. He then went for boating in the Vehar Lake before returning to Bombay.

(Continued from Col. 7)

to sell home-made articles and thus enable them to replenish their resources. There were, she said, a number of women who learnt cutting and sewing but who were unable to make use of their art except for providing clothes for the family.

The President suggested that the Council should help in tackling the problem of adulteration of food and drugs.

Dr. K. R. Masani delivered a lecture on "Child Problems in Home and School."

NEW MANAGING COMMITTEE

The following were elected members of the Managing Committee of the Council.

Mrs. H. D. Banaji, Miss J. Bharda, Mrs. Roshan Bharucha, Mrs. P. N. Chandavarkar, Miss P. A. Chinoy, Mrs. E. G. Currimbhoy, Dr. Gulbanu Doctor, Miss B. A. Engineer, Mrs. M. D. Gilder, Miss Jhirad, Miss P. M. Kanga, Mrs. J. Lam, Mrs. Francis Low, Mrs M. B. Madgavkar, Dr. Jerbanoo E. Mistri, Dr. Myrtle Noronha, Mrs. A. P. Sabavala, Mrs. Summud Shah and Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji.

The conference concluded with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Maneklal Premchand.

WANTED REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

Bombay Women Demand Equal Pay For Equal Work

The fifth annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council concluded on Saturday with the passing of a resolution demanding the introduction of a system of registration and notification of all marriages. Speeches were also made, at the conference in favour of equality of status and pay for women and the delegates heard an informative lecture on child psychology. Mrs. Maneklal Premchand presided.

Mrs. Sundrabai Sirur moved the resolution regarding the registration of marriages. The resolution urged on all local self-government bodies in the Province to make necessary by-laws for the registration of marriages and to provide for heavy penalties for infringement of the by-laws.

Speaking in support of the resolution, Mrs. Sirur observed that it was customary in all communities to invite friends to attend marriage ceremonies so that those present might bear testimony to the fact of marriage. The system of registration would give a legal form to the testimony and would make things easier where proof of marriage was necessary. Such a step would be welcomed equally by reformists as well as the orthodox. Registration would also discourage offences under the Child Marriage Act.

Mrs. Sirur pointed out that the existing Municipal Acts already empowered local bodies to make by-laws in regard to registration so that no new legislation would be necessary.

Mrs. Sulochana Mody seconded the resolution which was unanimously passed.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

The conference authorised the President to congratulate the Ahmedabad Municipality for framing by-laws for the compulsory registration of marriages throughout the city.

Dr. Miss J. E. Mistry spoke in support of a resolution passed by the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Association to the effect that where men and women were employed together equal pay should be given for equal work and qualifications.

Dr. Mistry remarked that even in the teaching profession women were paid less than men except in places where there was a paucity of women teachers. When women spent the same amount of money and energy to qualify and when they were engaged in the same kind of work as men, it was incomprehensible that invidious distinctions should be made between men and women.

Men had laid down the law for centuries and had assigned to women an inferior status. It was a pity they could not reconcile themselves to changed conditions. Women were more conscientious than men and had a higher sense of duty. They had during the last quarter of a century overcome their physical handicaps and mentality they had acquitted themseves with credit.

Miss M. R. Fenivalla observed that during the last few years women have made considerable progress. They were no longer confined to the four walls of the house.

The President (Mrs. Maneklal Premchand) was of the opinion that the question of equality of view of the literate women employed in industries and other work then from the point of view of the literate women.

No resolution on the subject had been placed before the conference as the question must be closely studied before that could be done.

The President invited suggestions for which the Women's Council could take up during the year. Miss Leela Narayan Desai said there was growing need of the establishment of a depot in a central place for enabling women

(Continued in Col 5)

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1940.

LET INDIANS DECIDE

Gandhiji's article on "Task Before Us" in the current number of *Harijan* considerably clarifies the position created by the failure of the negotiations between him and the Viceroy. It may be, as Gandhiji points out, that the failure is "only apparent" and that the negotiations have not been finally closed. But as the Congress cannot afford, in the hope of a settlement, to suspend or relax indefinitely such of its activities as are demanded by the present situation, it is safe to assume that the failure is real enough to justify serious organised action on that assumption. It is, of course, understood that on the one hand the door is never closed against negotiations and, on the other, the action to be taken up should be pursued to its logical conclusion till negotiations of some kind or other end in a settlement.

Fundamental Demands

Gandhiji makes it crystal clear that between the Congress demand and the Viceroy's offer yawns a wide gulf which their last interview did not narrow to any appreciable extent. Gandhiji was uncompromising on the fundamental demands of the Congress, namely, Complete Independence and a Constituent Assembly. He invests the former demand with international significance when he says: "India cannot be one of the many Dominions, i.e., partner in the exploitation of the non-European races of the earth. If hers is a non-violent fight, she must keep her hands clean. If India is not to be co-sharer in the exploitation of the Africans and the degradation of our own countrymen in the Dominions, she must have her own independent status." If India is to be independent in consequence of a settlement, it follows as a corollary that the independent status "must not be dictated or determined by Britain," it must be determined by ourselves, "meaning the elected representatives of the nation, call such an Assembly what you will." Gandhiji does not ignore the difficulties about the minorities, the Princes and defence, but he rightly points out that "these difficulties will yield to just and proper treatment only when the required declaration is made and followed up immediately by corresponding action in so far as it is possible."

No Compromise

One of the good results of Gandhiji's clarifying the situation is that it has drawn Lord Zetland once again into an open discussion of the problem. He regrets that the Congress leaders have "not abated one jot from their original demands." From their fundamental demands of independence and self-determination they certainly have not abated and the British Government has offered nothing to justify any tentative modifications thereof. In any case the pertinent question is whether or not the demands are just. Lord Zetland ventures to say that Congressmen are making a "fetish" of independence but that "a vast majority of Indians" do not share this view. He adds: "That they desire freedom to govern themselves I do not doubt: That they contemplate India swinging from the orbit of British Commonwealth I do not for a moment believe. In a mad world, they are far too appreciative of the potection afforded to them by the armed strength of Great Britain on land and sea." If Lord Zetland insists he is the best judge, not only of what should be given to India, but also of what they want for themselves, we shall not argue with him. We shall only ask him why, if he is so confident of the desire of "a vast majority of Indians" to remain within the British Empire, he should still fight shy of a Constituent Assembly or some other representative body to declare what it wants. Lord Zetland also holds forth on the "mental ties binding the people of India and Britain" and says that "the greatest unifying influence in India had been the English language and the greatest moral force the English reverence for Law and the English ideals of Justice and Purity of administration." Now, this sort of stuff may impress men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who is appealing to Indians to accept the Viceroy's offer without any conditions in spite of the bitter experience of a similar offer of a decade ago. Few will admit in these days that the millions of Indian kisans and workmen are inspired by British literature or British ideals of social justice. But even if it is conceded that India owes a great deal to Britain, it is more true to say that Britain owes more to India. In any case, such a balance-sheet is no argument against India's demand for independence. We are far more different from the British than are the Americans or the Irish. However, if Lord Zetland thinks that the Indians cling so fast to the British Empire because of so many and varied ties, let the people be given a chance to say what their relations with the Empire should be.

America's Effort For Peace

The announcement that Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, is being sent by President Roosevelt on a tour of Italy, France, Germany and Britain, has revived speculation about an American peace plan. Further weight is lent to these rumours by Mr. Cordell Hull's announcement that peace conversations with certain neutral countries are in progress. Of course Mr. Hull was careful enough to add that these diplomatic conversations were "of an informal character" and that they "involve no plan or plans, but are in the nature of preliminary inquiries relating to a sound international economic system and at the same time worldwide reduction in armaments." It is clear, therefore, that the American Governments are not so much concerned with a patchwork plan for ending the war somehow but with a reorganization of the world economic and political order, after the end of hostilities, with a view to ensuring peace in the future. This is a long-range and almost Utopian effort but it is not to be lightly dismissed as a visionary's futile dream. The American President has evidently some plan up his sleeve for the cessation of hostilities in the near future. The dispatch of an official emissary to the three major belligerent countries—Britain, France and Germany—as well as to an important neutral country, Italy, cannot but be motivated by a desire to end the present war. The announcement that "statements made to Mr. Welles by officials of European Government would be reserved solely for the President and Mr. Cordell Hull and the strictest confidence would be observed regarding these statements" is clearly meant to facilitate the collection of authoritative opinion in the various countries on the subject of peace terms.

While generally welcoming all such efforts towards the restoration of peace in Europe and the world, we believe that the issue will be decided in Berlin rather than in Paris and London. The Allies have definitely laid down their peace terms and cannot be expected to revise them. It is for Nazi Germany, the author of aggression, to climb down from the high horse and to negotiate the peace in a more reasonable and chastened frame of mind. In this connection, we cannot help regretting that once again Soviet Russia has been left out of the frame-work of a European peace plan. If negotiations are to be opened with Hitler, we see no reason why Stalin should be left out. No peace is possible in Europe so long as the willing co-operation of Soviet Russia is not secured.

Inside The Kremlin

Russia's "Whitehall" Is A City In Itself

By J. T. MURPHY

The Kremlin has been in the headlines continuously for the last six months, visited by diplomats from half the countries in Europe. This is no new thing, for since the fifteenth century the Kremlin has been the heart of Russia.

The Kremlin is not a single building or set of offices, although it is known as the Kremlin Palace, it is not even a single palace but a collection of palaces, churches, residences, armoury, barracks, hospital, great spaces within a high towered wall, on the banks of the river Moscva.

It stands well above the city of Moscow. From the top floors of the Terem Palace, or Court, the residential palace of the Czars and Grand Dukes, now occupied by leaders of the Soviets, you can look out over the golden domes of the churches and high walls to the outskirts of the city. I well remember walking across the courtyard in the scorching summer of 1920 when it was the only spot in Moscow which was not enveloped in smoke from forest fires that were smouldering around the outskirts of the city. Its height and the high walls kept it clear.

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This walled 'city' of palaces has been the headquarters of the rulers of Russia through many centuries. Time and time again it has been laid in ruins by fire and the desolation of invasion and their aftermath. As frequently it has been rebuilt and always in greater grandeur. The history of all the Czars since the twelfth century is written in the architecture of the palaces, churches, walls, towers and great wealth of interior decorations and furnishings.

Although it was the final stronghold of Moscow against the Bolsheviks in 1917 and was stormed by the revolutionaries, little damage was done either to the buildings or their contents. After the revolution the Bolsheviks quickly repaired the damage and transformed the buildings into their headquarters for the use of the principal leaders of the Soviets. Lenin lived there. Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin and the other members of political bureau of the Communist Party of Russia live there to-day. So did Bucharin, Rykov, Zinoviev who became the victims of the firing squad. And so also did the exiled Trotsky.

The great halls of the palaces in which through the centuries the Czars held court with their nobles and the monarchs of Europe are now used for communist and Soviet congresses. The heads of the present state meet the diplomats in the rooms of the smaller palace halls which are used as reception rooms. But the churches and many of the historic chambers are kept intact as show places for visitors.

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A number of great gateways lead into the Kremlin. Above each gateway is a tower from which the look-out men of the Czars years ago kept watch upon all who approached the royal precincts. There are two such entrances leading from the Red Square. It is said that from the tower nearest that queer bizarre St. Isaac's Church at one end of the Square Czar Ivan the Terrible watched the execution of his prisoners across this famous area. But the square itself and this part of the Kremlin wall between the gateways are sacred to the Russians of today for other historic reasons. The mausoleum of Lenin stands between them. Within the wall itself are the ashes of many made famous by the revolution and under its shadow from one gateway to the other lie graves of those who fell in the stormy days of November 1917.

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Although the first Kremlin palace was built in the twelfth century it was only a wooden affair and comparatively primitive. It was not until the beginning of the fifteenth century that the first stone buildings were built and these consisted of a Cathedral dedicated to the Annunciation and a church dedicated to the Birth of the Virgin Mary. These buildings are still intact with all their rich decorations. Whether all the famous icons remain within the church I do not know. One of the most famous was a copy of the icon "Miraculous" which had a gold reez set with 2,555 diamonds.

The most recent reconstruction and building of the Great Kremlin Palace was ordered by Nicholas I. and completed in 1849. It faces the Moscva river on the south. In the interior of its courtyard stands the ancient church of St. Saviour in the wood. The palace is a massive building of two stories through from outside it seems to have three. A great state staircase of Reval stone, consisting of 55 steps and five landings leads to the second floor. Ten pillars of yellow Koloma marble connected by gilded cast bronze railings support its pointed arches. Anterooms lead off from the staircase. Their doors are wonderful examples of the joiners art. The separate parts are made of whole pieces of walnut put together so skilfully that the seams are hardly noticeable although they are put together entirely without glue.

The largest hall is that of St. George's built to celebrate the victories of the Russian army. It is a massive hall supported on each side by a colonnade of eighteen convoluted zinc columns in front of the supports on which rest huge arches, decorated with the badges of the order of St. George. A double row of windows light the room by day and by night six bronze lustres of forty brackets each hold three thousand electric lamps. A splendid parquet covers the floor like a gigantic carpet. It is made of twenty sorts of expensive woods.

Next to St. George's Hall is the St. Alexander's Hall, with its pink marble walls and glittering gold its famous pictures, four marble fire-places with beautiful columns covered with trailing bronze leaves and paraquet floor of rare beauty. This leads to the great St. Andrew's Throne room the present Congress hall of the Soviets and the Russian Communist Party. At the far end stands the throne with gold facets and ascended by six steps. To-day the throne and the glittering "all seeing eye" above it are covered in. A platform is built above the steps and above it is hung a great portrait of Lenin.

Adjoining this magnificent hall are the state drawing room, the sleeping room of the monarchs, in all their royal splendour, though when congresses are being held the furniture is duly covered and the rooms are used as committee rooms. Long corridors and galleries connect these once royal dwelling places with other state dwelling places, churches gardens and halls, all rich with the decorators art.

The Terem Palace, massive building, is older than the others and has retained many of its ancient characteristics. Here the Czars and their functionaries lived. It has more than thirty cellars, besides large wine cellars. Could walls speak they could unfold grim stories of their inhabitants through the centuries. Here are the materials of weird stories, rooms with trap doors opening into stairways leading to secret rooms, quaint low arches, winding staircases, portals decorated with figures of monsters, unicorns and winged lions. In the facings of windows are beasts, birds and monsters carved in stone. Crowning the whole building is a sixth floor, or the Upper Stone Court, a XVII century parapet. From this point of vantage one can look out over the golden domes of the churches far across Moscow city.

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This is the most intriguing building of all. Here kings and conspirators have lived and died. What conspiracies have been hatched within its countless shadowy corners and alcoves, low-roofed palace rooms and secret places would require volumes to tell. What murders have been committed in its precincts and what prisoners have been held in its dungeons we do not know. But here have dwelt Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, who was also terrible, the Alexanders, Boris Goudonoff, Catherine I and Nicholas the Bloody!

Here Lenin lived after the Czars had gone. From these headquarters Trotsky headed the conspiracy against Stalin until he was cast into exile. Now Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin, Voroshilov inhabit the ancient palaces rich with the lore of the rulers of all the Russians pull the strings of diplomacy while the world wonders what next the "Kremlin" will say and do.

"This Fetish"

By D. F. KARAKA

It is not usual for a Secretary State for India to give to a newspaper a special interview of the kind given by Lord Zetland to the "Sunday Times". Statements of policy by British statesmen have hitherto been made in the official way in Parliament. This august body is at the moment not functioning and Lord Zetland has gone out of his way to make an important pronouncement of policy through one of the official organs of the British Government, "The Sunday Times". It is correct to presume, therefore, that the interview was not sought by an enthusiastic journalist on the watch for good copy, but was commanded by all the authority of the British Government and the British Cabinet. Lord Zetland's unbridled outburst must, therefore, be read as an authoritative expression of policy of the British Government on India following in the wake of the failure of the Viceroy-Gandhi talks.

Referring to the Mahatma's plea for conceding the national demand, which is to leave the framing of the constitution to Indians themselves, the noble Lord is emphatic that he cannot share the Mahatma's optimism when he believes that important questions would solve themselves "And, as long as leaders of the Congress maintain their present attitude, the obstacles in the way of an honourable understanding would be greatly increased". That is Lord Zetland's considered opinion. We understand now that Britain does not intend to grant the national demand. Equally must Lord Zetland understand that without acceptance of that demand, there is no possibility whatsoever of India co-operating with the British Government. As Lord Zetland has taken the trouble to make himself clear in fairness to him and to Britain, this country must also clearly state that it is determined to stand by that demand, whatever the consequences.

These are not vague, unconsidered words. These are words, which have behind them the moral support of the majority of thinking people in this country. Whatever may have been the recent attitude of such institutions as the Muslim League, the Liberals, Dr. Ambedkar and others, the voice that counts has spoken and it has been seen time and again that the Congress and the Mahatma more faithfully represent the feelings of India as a whole than any other body or person. If Britain persists in its refusal to accept that as the accredited voice of the nation, it does so at its own risk and with the realisation that it has been fully warned.

And then comes the most historic phrase of the day. "It is unfortunate", says the noble Marquis, "that Congress spokesmen are making a fetish of Independence". If Independence means a desire to govern ourselves. Lord Zetland does not mind. If on the other hand Independence implies swinging away from the orbit of the British Commonwealth, he would score it off as utterly ridiculous. The words are mine; the sentiment is that of the noble Lord.

We do not merely have a desire to govern ourselves. We have passed the stage of desire. We demand it as a condition precedent to our co-operation in all activities that affect the commonwealth, in which, by reason of conquest as opposed to free-will, we are incorporated. When we speak of Independence, we mean that we want the right to sever the British connection if we so desire. Whether we will or will not take that step is a different matter. It is the right that we demand, not the severance. What Lord Zetland wants is that we should without that right, be content to call our state of being

(Continued on page 9 Col. 6)

Frankly Speaking

Unanimous Condemnation

The last week has conclusively proved the strength of public feeling against the Excess Profits Tax. The countrywide hartal observed last Tuesday by all the principal commercial associations and bodies, the chorus of opposition in the Central Legislative Assembly and the number of protest meetings held throughout the country reveal the keenness of the protest. Particularly at the very influential and representative meeting held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday last, the principles underlying the Excess Profits Tax as well as the apologia entered in the Assembly by the Finance Member on its behalf was subjected to a critical and searching analysis by speaker after speaker. It was pointed out that the tax constituted an impost on capital, that the so-called excess profits did not represent real profits at all and that by passing the Bill into law, the Government of India would only serve as a sleeping partner in most commercial undertakings. When Indian industry was in the doldurms Government did precious little to succour or support it, and no sooner is it looking up when the Government desire to mulct it unfairly and unjustly. It is not merely a question of 5,000 prosperous tax players, as Sir Jeremy Raisman airily observed, for the tax will have its repercussions on the entire economic structure of the country. The resolution passed at the meeting, apart from condemning the measure, pointed out that the Select Committee was hardly representative, owing to the boycott of the Congress Party. The demand that representatives of commerce and industry should be enabled to put their case before the Select Committee is thus thoroughly justified. Indeed, this is the least that can be done to redress a grave grievance.

Registration Of Marriages

The resolution of the Bombay Women's Conference urging local bodies to make by-laws for the compulsory registration of marriages deserves to be seriously considered by the public and local bodies alike. As Mrs. Sundrabai Sirur remarked in moving the resolution, registration will discourage offences under the Child Marriage Act. As local bodies are already empowered to enforce registration, no fresh legislation is necessary for the purpose. In fact the Ahmedabad municipality has already given the lead in the matter and it behoves other local bodies to follow that lead. As regards the claim that registration of marriages will help to dispense with or reduce the cost of elaborate wedding ceremonies enjoined by custom, there is doubtless some force in the claim; but mere registration will not help much in this respect. Costly ceremonies and parties have often gone with registration, nor has its absence prevented wise people from cutting down all superfluous expenditure on ceremonies. The best thing is for the rich people to set an example in economy and simplicity in all such ceremonies.

In Australia—And In India!

The Federal Government of Australia has decided that the operation of the Ship Bounty Act passed last year shall commence with effect from the beginning of 1940. The object of this Act is to foster the ship-building industry in Australia. The bounty according to the "Australian News Letter", will be payable on iron and steel vessels other than war vessels over 10 tons but not exceeding 1,500 tons gross register. The rate of bounty will be £12/10 a ton on vessels over 100 tons but not exceeding 750 tons, the rate to be gradually reduced so that on vessels of 1,500 tons gross register the bounty will be £10 a ton. Bounty payments will be limited to £50,000 a year. What is more important to note, however, is that the machinery, boilers and auxiliaries, required for construction of ships in Australia will be admitted free of duty from all countries. This is how the Australian Government propose to develop a national merchant marine. The step-motherly treatment meted out to national shipping by the Government of India provides a significant contrast.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, February 9.

"Mediation offers by an unnamed great Power in the Russo-Finnish conflict are being well received on both sides", it was stated in a Rome Radio announcement. The announcer added that Moscow had agreed to negotiate but only after Russian victory had been gained, while Finland had stated its readiness to discuss the terms.—Reuter.

* * * *

The Olympic spirit being so much in evidence in the city these days, the Junior Colleague has planned the following sports contests:—

(1) Marathon race from Bombay to New Delhi . (Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir H. P. Mody)

(2) Tug-of -war between the Muslim League team and Hindu Mahasabha team. (Unless they decide to pull in the same direction!)

(3) Catch-as-catch-can (Messrs Savarkar, Jinnah, Moonje, Fazlul Huq, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi and Sir S. T. Kambli.)

(4) Three-legged race (Sir Tej Bahadur and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer versus Sir C. Y. Chintamani and Dr. Paranjpye).

(5) Broad (rather broad) jump (Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose versus Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar).

(6) High (very high) Jump (Chaudhrie Sir M. Zafrullah Khan versus Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar).

(7) All-in wrestling (Mr. Jamnadas Mehta versus Doctor Ambedkar)

(8) Cricket match (body-line bowling disallowed) between the European Association and the Liberal Party (if the latter can put up an eleven).

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Full details, we are gratified to find have been revealed by President Roosevelt of his emissary's "Secret" mission to Europe..

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We think it is a highly counter-revolutionary move on the part of Finland to have unleashed dog teams to harass the invading Russian bear!

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A million railway workers in Britain have received wage increases as a result of the war situation.

No. There is no danger of the principle being extended to India.

* * * *

Sir Mohamed Yaminkhan welcomed the Excess Profits Tax on the ground that "it would save the poor".

The tax would not be levied in vain if it did make the Meerut Knight conscious of the interests of the poor".

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Mr. N. M. Joshi supported the Excess Profits Tax hoping that it would be earmarked for "social insurance schemes".

Such optimism is pathetic in the extreme.

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FILM CRITICISM—
A La Mode!

".....By all means go and see this one".

".....On no account miss this film. You will be charmed".

"....Go and see it for yourself. It is the only thing to do".

" .....By all means go and make the acquaintance of the Jones Family".

"Don't miss this film. It is splendid entertainment".

—Five film reviews in Anglo-India.

* * * *

We are extremely sorry to learn from "the Paper for Home and Office" that there were "1,500,000 million Japanese casualties" in China.

We are intrigued where did the Chinese get the surplus Japanese population from to make up this staggering total.

* * * *

"I caught my nephew wasting time yesterday".

"What was he doing?"

"Telling a hair-raising ghost story to a bald-headed man".

BRITAIN MUST RECOGNISE INDIA'S GOAL IS

DOMINION STATUS WITH RIGHT TO SECEDE

Mahajani Says Aga Khan Is Best Suited To Bring About Understanding Preliminary To Drafting Constitution

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 11.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M.L.C., has issued the following statement:—

It is a happy circumstance that H. H. the Aga Khan is supporting the suggestion made by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel in his speech at Surat regarding a convention of the members of all the Provincial Legislatures. That it will command the widest acceptance is evident from the fact that when the Congress resolution on the Constituent Assembly was being discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council (September 1937), this very suggestion was made in an amendment by the Hon. Member, Mr. Devdhekar, and though it failed, all the non-Congress members had supported and voted for it Sirdar Vallabhbhai's now blessing the idea, let us hope, will be the beginning of a helpful understanding all round.

"Even in Ireland, as I once pointed out, the existing legislature was used as Constituent Assembly for framing the Constitution.

"It is of course necessary as in the case of Ireland that before the holding of this Convention, there has to be some sort of understanding (treaty) between Britain and India as regards at least the assurances to the Princes, the minorities and the British commercial interests. To secure this treaty, H. H. the Aga Khan is the most proper person to take the lead for two considerations. First, he is detached both from the Congress and the Muslim League. Secondly, (and this is more important) it was he who had much to do with the drafting and presenting of the Joint Memorandum of the British-Indian delegates at the end of the Round Table Conference.

"The facts about that document are: (1) At the time of its submission while it represented the united demand of the nation, it met with no response from Britain. (2) At the present juncture, while England is in a mood to concede many things which she then refused, it is not certain that none of the signatories will now back out. Nevertheless, we have a document to start with. And given the will and the determination to end the present political 'impasse,' there is no reason why H. H. the Aga Khan should not succeed in bringing about that initial all-round understanding preliminary to the drafting of the Constitution for India.

In its leaderette on "What Is Dominion Status?," the "Times of India" made a remark, "Whether the right of secession is implicit in the Statute of Westminster is a matter on which even constitutional experts are not agreed; the question has never been raised as a practical issue." This remark has, not unnaturally, stiffened the backs of Indian leaders, who at any rate have understood the Statute to carry that implication. Anyway, when the strongest party in the country has been speaking of complete independence as India's goal, it would not be helpful to argue that 'the issue has never been raised in a practical form."

"Personally speaking, I am reflectively convinced that the enlightened self-interest of India dictates her not having to exercise that right of secession.

But we must make it clear that the protection of the country by the British Navy is by no means inconsistent with that right.

In a major crisis like the present war, even independent nations like Britain and France cannot do without each other's co-operation to meet the menace. The fact that each stands in need of the other's help does by no means detract from its independence. "England therefore, will have to be prepared to accept that India's goal is to be Dominion Status with the right to secede at will." There have been so many frantic appeals to all the "moderate elements" to come together, but they will succeed only if Britain gives up her short-sighted policy of conceding every step when it is just too late.

Now what about the attitude of the Princes? It is true that the Congress policy since the Round Table has scared them away. We should, I feel, set their minds at ease by an assurance that British India will not interfere with their internal sovereignty on the two following conditions: (1). They must make a declaration to their people similar to the one made in 1917 by Mr. Montague that their ultimate goal is to provide their subjects with responsible Government in appropriate stages and instalments; and (2) the representatives of the States to the Federal Bodies will have some form of sanction from the state subjects.

UNLESS VICEROY HAS FREE HAND

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The London message in the 'Statesman' outlining British reactions to the Indian political situation arising from the failure of Gandhi-Viceroy talks and emphasising lack of reference to communal settlement in Delhi talks has been the subject of comment in political circles. It is said the message indicates a lamentable lack of Indian appreciation of the position by British opinion, if it is correctly represented in the "Statesman's" report. The cardinal fact ignored is that the Congress and Congress alone is in a position to resolve the constitutional impasse and Muslims and other minorities cannot help to end the deadlock in the seven Provinces.

Regarding the question of independence for India, what Congress demands is the right of self-determination, which, appeared to be the political principle for which the last war was fought and to the realisation of which India looks forward even during the present war. Congress circles emphasise that the Congress always stood for legitimate rights of minorities and was prepared to satisfy the minorities to the fullest extent, while their approaches to Mr. Jinnah and others found little response.

It is said here that if the British statesmen have to confound the communal with the main political and fundamental issue and deny India's right to frame her own constitution, there will be little chance of settling the Indian problem to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Mahatma's latest statement which in effect means "a hopeful wait and watch" is appreciated in political circles here, who now wait for the debates in Parliament in March when the Indian issue would be fully thrashed during the debates on resolutions for Parliament's approval of Governors proclamations.

It is also presumed that another effort will be made before that for a settlement with the Congress but at the same time it is said unless the Viceroy has a free hand and Whitehall does not stand in the way, there will be little prospect of any settlement. On behalf of the Government a statement also is expected on the situation when non-official resolutions asking for a committee of the Indian legislature for framing the Dominion Status constitution or settlement of the communal problem come up for debate on February 25, in the Central Assembly.

CONFIDENCE IN FR. GOVT.

Significance Of Chamber's Vote

PARIS, Feb. 11.

The secret session of Chamber ended at 6-25 p.m.

The Press and public were admitted for the public session. The Chamber unanimously voted confidence in the Government with 534 votes in its favour.

The greatest importance is attached in political circles to the result of secret session.

It is emphasised such result shows that a greater degree of confident co-operation between Parliament and Government has been established than what existed any time since the outbreak of hostilities. It marks a decisive stage in the consolidation of single-minded national purpose, asserting the will of Parliament and of the people to show an unbreakable front to the enemy.

It is felt that the result of the debate will not only hearten Britain and impress neutrals, but will finally dash any lingering hopes Germany may have entertained of internal dissensions in France and possibilities of separating the Allies.—Reuter.

Resolution "Of Confidence"

PARIS, Feb. 11.

Presidents of every group in the Chamber signed the motion proclaiming confidence in M. Daladier which was read by M. Herriot, President of the Chamber as soon as the public session was resumed.

The motion reads "The Chamber after having heard the statements of the Government which it had been asked to make during the secret session in a debate characterised by high sentiment of patriotism pays tribute to the efforts which the Government has continued to make with a view to making material and moral forces equal to the heroism of our armies and expresses confidence that the Government will carry on this effort in co-operation with the Parliament and thus conduct the war to victory."—Reuter.

Tornado Havoc In Georgia

ALBANY (Georgia), Feb. 11.

Between 12 and 15 people were killed and several hundred injured when a tornado swept this industrial centre causing widespread damage.—Reuter.

Air Ministry's Denial

LONDON.—The Air Ministry has issued a statement this afternoon denying that a lone British bomber raided Sylt and dropped four bombs this morning.—Reuter.

SNOWFALL IMPEDES SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Attack On Mannerheim Line Held Up

ROVANIEMI, Feb. 11.

Snow has been falling during the past two days over Northern Finnish Fronts heralding the expected February storms, which may seriously impede Soviet activities in this area.

Already blocked roads between the front line and the frontier are stated to be holding up Russian supplies and hampering communications.

Heavy snowfalls are also welcomed as tending to bring relief from continual countrywide bombings by Soviet planes.

Civilians Killed In Soviet Air Raids

A Communique states: "The Russians on Saturday continued their attacks on the Karelian Isthmus. The attacks were heaviest on one of our supporting positions West of Summa and East of Summa at Taipale. Artillery was very lively everywhere and five tanks were destroyed during the day. North-East of Lake Ladoga a supply column containing seventy horse lorries was destroyed.

"Our Air Force undertook defence and reconnaissance flights and bombed enemy's quarters. The enemy bombed Viipuri and several civilians were killed and wounded. Two Russians planes were destroyed."

MOSCOW VERSION.

OSCOW: A Communique says. On Saturday nothing of importance occurred on the front. Our aviation conducted reconnaissance and bombing.—Reuter.

Attack On Mannerheim Line Held Up

HELSINKI: The Russian attacks on the Mannerheim Line continued to-day with great force but are being held up.

Field-Marshal Mannerheim, Finnish Commander-in-Chief, is reported to have left the Lake Ladoga front to supervise operations on the Karelian Isthmus.

Appeal To Sportsmen

The Finnish Committee of the Olympic Games has issued an appeal to Athletes and Sportsmen throughout the world declaring that the people are using all their power to defend their freedom.—Reuter.

STRIVE FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

Bhulabhai's Advice To Maharashtra Youth Conference

An appeal to the youth of the country to eschew communalism and work for inter-communal harmony was made by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, speaking at the Maharashtra Youth Conference on Sunday. He enjoined on the gathering to remember that India was one and indivisible and there could be no separate history like the history of Gujarat, or the history of Maharashtra, but only the history of an integral and united India.

He congratulated the conveners of the Conference on conducting its proceedings on a national basis, rather than a provincial and sectarian basis.

Mr. Jedhe, Ex-President of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, spoke on the task before the country to remove the curse of communalism, which was threatening to destroy the integrity and nationalism of India.

INDIA'S FUTURE CONSTITUTION

Various resolutions were passed at the Conference. By a resolution the Conference demanded that a Constituent Assembly should be convened so that Indians might themselves frame the country's future constitution.

The same resolution protested against any compromise on vital issues.

The resolution was moved by Mr. P. G. Vaidya and supported by Mr. Laljee Pendse.

(For Saturday's Proceedings See page 2).

NEHRU'S REPLY TO ZETLAND

(Continued from page 1.)

for one would have nothing to do with such a man or organisation. There was no condition precedent which could be sufficiently important to hold up Independence.

REAL TEST.

The final test of an individual, organisation or country was not what it claimed for itself. But one had to see what were the problems the individual or organisation had to face; what had been its aim and objective and how it had worked. It was by their action that individuals and organisations had to be judged. Panditji said that he was a part of the Congress and it was not his intention to indulge in empty praise of the Congress. The Congress was certainly not perfect but it had been an organisation of brave men. It had been a powerful instrument in India's fight for Independence; it had been the mirror and reflection of the aspiration of India's millions for freedom.

BE PREPARED.

Even while he was talking, continued the speaker, a war was raging in the world; ships were being sunk and men killed. The youth of nations, be it in England, France or Germany, were facing the problems raised by the war. It was not statements and interviews that could solve these problems. So too India must be prepared to face her problem and go ahead. They would have to go ahead even if they had to go through hell for it.

It was no good growing eloquent about the dangers of Independence. "Swaraj" did not mean for Indians an opportunity of pleasure or an occasion for rest. It was only the signal for action. Our shackles broken and our freedom of action restored, we would have set ourselves to solve India's many problems. To that end Indians should conserve their energy and not fritter it away. A Free India would solve a hundred problems easily. But problems could neither be created nor solved by a handful of men.

INDIA'S GOAL.

Their goal had been fixed It was unalterable. No consideration could make them give up this goal.

Lord Zetland had said that in demanding Independence Indian leaders were merely submitting to the tyranny of phrases. When they made the demand for their inalienable right they did not do so in order to create any impression on Lord Zetland or others like him. For the last 150 years England had created a bad impression in India and they were fighting to remove that impression. Indians had no hatred against Englishmen either as individuals or as a nation. They only wanted to remove British Imperialism. Once they were free they had no interest in opposing or fighting the British.

Reverting to Lord Zetland's interview, in the course of which he had expressed disappointment at the outcome of the Gandhi-Linlithgow interview, Panditji said, that Gandhiji, as a true "Satyagrahi," was ever ready to carry on talks with anybody. But it would be wrong to think that he could abandon or go behind the resolutions of the Congress. The Congress wanted 'Complete Freedom." That goal could not be changed. Lord Zetland would be deceiving himself if he thought they were prepared to abandon that goal.

NO HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

There was nothing new in Lord Zetland's statement. It showed the vast chasm that existed between his view and the view point of the Congress. Unless Lord Zetland was prepared to change his stand there was no chance of any meeting between them. Panditji thought there was no such hope for the present.

He therefore exhorted them to prepare for the coming struggle. This preparation did not merely consist in shouting slogans but in preparing an army of determined men. They should strive to remove all weakness and prepare to undergo untold suffering.

'RED' MONEY SMUGGLED INTO SWEDEN

Stockholm Police Chief's Communique On Raids

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 11.

A communique issued by the Chief of Stockholm Police on yesterday's widespread raids on Communist centres in Sweden states that "the Police received information that Swedish Communist Party had received from the Soviet Russia big sums of money probably destined for harmful ends in Sweden. At the beginning of 1934, a Labour delegation from Sweden was invited to Moscow. Two Swedish Communist members and one Norwegian, who was among the delegation, were received at Moscow by Mr. Kuuninen, now Chief of the so-called popular Government of Finland, who offered them money for Communist activity in Stockholm and illegal Communist Party activity in Finland. Each received an equivalent of 7,000 crowns (about 4,000 sterling) half of which was Finnish money. This money was smuggled into Sweden. Following these revelations and the facts stated in course of inquiries at Stockholm yesterday, ten persons have been arrested two of whom are foreigners."

The communique adds that much of the material seized from two of those arrested (one of whom was editor-in-chief of the newspaper 'Aydag') was likely to be of importance judging from the aims of Communism in Sweden.

"Round Up Of Foreigners"

This is one of the biggest raids by the authorities against a political party for many years.

About 300 police participated in it. They visited the centres of the Communist party in Stockholm and also houses of certain Communist leader.

A number of persons have been arrested some of whom are foreigners who have not notified to the police their presence in the country as legally required.

Several were arrested in Gothenburg, which has long been a Communist stronghold.—Reuter.

Polish Labour In Germany

BERLIN, Feb. 11.

It is admitted in a statement made here that about a million Polish prisoners of war and other Poles are at present working in Germany.

It is said that there are about double the number of foreign labourers normally employed.

The Poles have been put to work on agriculture and forestry.—Reuter.

FRANCO RESTORES COUNCIL OF STATE

MADRID, Feb. 11.

Gen. Franco's Cabinet has approved a law restoring the Council of State, which existed up to the outbreak of the civil war.

The Council is an advisory body principally concerned with the examination of bills, before they are passed into law.—Reuter.

Customs Union Between Germany & "Protectorate"

LONDON, Feb. 11.

A News Agency learns from reliable quarters that the Customs Union between Germany and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia will come into force on April 1.

Freedom of tariffs between Slovakia and the Protectorate will be maintained for the transitional period.—Reuter.

U-Boat Runs Short Of Ammunition?

Two British Trawlers Sunk In North Sea

LONDON, Feb. 11.

A communique states that as the result of enemy aircraft attacks in the North Sea on Friday His Majesty's trawlers "Robert Bowen" and "Fort Royal" were sunk with loss of four officers and eighteen ratings.

NORWEGIAN TANKER STRIKES MINE

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Norwegian tanker "Gallia" (9968 tons) was damaged by a mine on the south-east coast and was brought in shore by a lifeboat and anchored.—Reuter.

U-BOAT MEETS BR. STEAMER

LISBON, Feb. 11.

A U-Boat intercepted and disabled the British steamer "Oregaon" (6008 tons) off Cape Finisterre but taking no action left the steamer to her fate. The "Oregaon" bound for West Africa had developed boiler trouble and drifted for three days out of control before the U-Boat appeared. Realising that the "Oregaon" was unarmed the U-Boat went close but did not fire presumably being short of ammunition finally sailing away.

A Lisbon tug subsequently established contact with the "Oregaon" and towed her to port. "En route" a hawser parted killing three men and injuring another aboard the tug.

The German wireless had stated last week that the "Oregaon" had been sunk.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT DISILLUSIONED

American Sympathy For Finns

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

President Roosevelt standing on the steps of the White House this afternoon made a speech to members of American Youth Citizenship Institute. He began by giving a survey of American history in the last decade and then spoke of Finland.

At the first mention of Finland he was interrupted by enthusiastic cheers. President Roosevelt declared "America's sympathy is 98 per cent with the Finns. That because we are helping Finland, the Soviet might declare war on us is the silliest talk, I ever heard. It is just as silly as saying that we might declare war on the Soviet."

President Roosevelt described the Soviet as "a dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world." He characterised Russia's war on Finland as an invasion of a neighbour so infinitesimally small that it could do no injury to the Soviet.

The President professed himself disillusioned at the Russian experiment of Government and said: "Years ago, I hoped that Russia would work out her problems and her Government would eventually become a peace-loving popular Government which would not interfere with the integrity of her neighbours. That hope is to-day either shattered or put away in storage against a better day. The Soviet has allied itself with another dictatorship and invaded her neighbour which seeks to live only at peace as a liberal and forward-looking democracy."

The President upheld the right of some of his hearers to call themselves communists but added, "as Americans you have not only the right but the sacred duty to confine the advocacy of changes in law to methods prescribed by the Constitution."

Help From Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO: President Baldomir, in a message to Parliament recommending a credit of hundred thousand pesos to help Finland, says: "The world does not want to see a fresh victim in Finland. The Finns' appeal for universal solidarity is justified and we should be failing in our duty if we did not help this heroic people."—Reuter.

'ENTENTE' POWERS' CONFERENCE

ROME, Feb. 11.

Economic conference of Balkan Entente Powers will be held at Belgrade or another Yugoslav City in May according to a Belgrade despatch.

Yugoslav Government was entrusted with organising of such conference at a recent meeting of the Entente Powers.—Reuter.

Socialists Back Azad

But 'Forward Bloc' Elects To Be Neutral

LUCKNOW, February 11.

The "United Press" learns that the All-India Congress Socialist Party will support the candidature of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad for the presidentship of the Ramgarh Session of the Congress.

"Though our views are different regarding India's vital problems, still for well-known and obvious reasons we would support Moulana Azad's candidature" observed Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, in an interview.

Forward Bloc's Lead!

A New Delhi message says:—Lala Shanker Lal, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc, in an interview denied the report appearing in a certain section of the press that the All-India Forward Bloc had issued a circular to support the candidature of Mr. M. N. Roy for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress session at Ramgarh.

Lala Shanker Lal added that the attitude of the Forward Bloc in this connection was one of neutrality and they did not want to support any of the candidates.—United Press.

Moonje To Interview Viceroy To-day

NEW DELHI, February 11.

Dr. B. S. Moonje will interview His Excellency the Viceroy tomorrow at 12.—United Press.

Royalties Visit R. A. F. Production Centres

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In their tour to-day the King and Queen saw a vast quantity of highspeed fighters and other planes in production. Their Majesties then drove to a big training station and saw how the R. A. F. was turning out pilots to fly the machines.

"While machines and pilots are mass produced", an official said, "as much care is taken with each machine as with the pilots so that the combination results in cent per cent. efficiency."

CONVOY SYSTEM QUITE AND EFFECTIVE.

It is authoritatively known that upto the end of January a total of 7,888 ships were convoyed by Allied Naval Forces and only 15 were lost. This is a loss of only .2 per cent, of the 117 Neutral ships sunk by Germany only three were lost while in convoy.—Reuter.

CANADIAN 'PLANES FOR BRITAIN

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.

The British Government's war plane order for 30 million dollars is the largest order of its kind ever given to a Dominion.

The statement issued here says that these further orders will enable Canadian Associated Aircraft "to build up a widespread organisation of subcontractors in the development of Canadian production for the United Kingdom of aircraft of the latest type."

The new order is expected to include Hampden bombers.—Reuter.

FOREIGN 'PLANES OVER SYLT

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 10.

This morning Danish Frontier guards and other inhabitants along the West Coast south of Jutland saw a foreign plane from the south fly over the German base at Sylt. It dropped two bombs over Hiernum and two over Rantum. Six German machines went up in pursuit.

Germany's Foremost Weapon Against Allies

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A German wireless states that Admiral Marschall addressing the crew of U-Boats declared U-Boats and planes have been and will be Germany's foremost weapon against England.—Reuter.

Textile Peace Talks Stalemate

Ahmedabad Millowners Advance Novel Proposal

Prepared For Arbitration Provided Award Favours Them!

TALKS MAY BE RESUMED AGAIN: LABOUR ANXIOUS TO AVOID STRIKE

All efforts to reach an agreement through the machinery of the Government over the industrial dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association did not lead to any solution, as the talks between the representatives of the two Associations were left inconclusive after eight hours' deliberations on Sunday.

At present the hopes of any settlement seem remote. The two parties appear to be still anxious to resume further negotiations with a view to find a solution. These negotiations are expected to come off in a few days.

If the final break down occurs, more than a lakh of textile workers will go on strike in Ahmedabad.

The dispute arose out of the unwillingness of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to grant dearness allowance. Originally, the Textile Labour Association had asked for a cash allowance of 16 per cent of the wages and cheap grain shops. The Millowners' Association fearing a general strike on the part of the workers, were agreeable at the most to open grain shops to provide commodities at pre-war prices.

Negotiations which took place between the two Associations for a settlement of the dispute did not succeed and the Government of Bombay, therefore, appointed Mr. Rajadhyaksha, as Special Conciliator, to mediate in the dispute.

Hitch Over Quantum Of Cash Allowance

The conciliator, after examining the question issued a report on January 27.

Stating that the Conciliation proceedings have failed, Mr. Rajadhyaksha says that he has no doubt that both the Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association have done their utmost to arrive at a settlement. Each had its own difficulties. The Millowners' Association was nervous about the condition of the industry. Some of the member mills of the Association were not doing too well, and it was difficult to get them to agree to a proposition which would have meant considerable strain on their capacity to shoulder the burden. The Textile Labour Association, on the other hand, had to deal with the problem in the light of the labour condition of Ahmedabad—both among their members and outside, the prevailing discontent owing to the rise in the cost of living and the manner in which the problem was being tackled at other centres. The Millowners' Association were anxious to afford the utmost possible relief in kind by the opening of cheap grain shops to provide commodities at pre-war prices. The Textile Labour Association, on the other hand, wanted a reasonable amount in cash especially in view of the uncertain nature of the experiment that was proposed to be tried on such a large scale.

The Textile Labour Association, says the report, originally asked for grain shops plus a cash allowance of 16 per cent of the wages. They subsequently modified their demand and asked for grain shops and a cash allowance of 11.6 per cent. of the wages. The Millowners' Association at first doubted the justice of the claim, were unwilling to meet the whole demand, but agreed to co-operate in bringing about a settlement. In their negotiations, however, they agreed to open grain shops but expressed their inability to pay anything by way of cash allowance.

"BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS"

The Conciliator suggested 6.3 per cent. relief in kind through the medium of grain shops, and 5.3 per cent. relief in cash by the grant of an allowance of Rs. 1-13-7 per month per worker. There was nothing sacrosanct about this figure. It was put forward as a basis for negotiations. The Conciliator had told both the parties that if the gulf between them was sufficiently narrowed, he would endeavour to persuade both the parties to fix the figure for cash at Rs. 1-12-0 which would be exactly five per cent. of the average wage. If the parties had agreed to the cash allowance of Rs. 1-12-0 the Conciliator would have suggested for better working of the arrangements certain changes with regard to fuel, lighting and cloth which would have meant no material changes in the quantum of relief suggested by the Conciliator both in cash and kind.

"INADEQUATE"

The Conciliator's suggestion as regards cash allowance was regarded as inadequate by the Textile Labour Association. They wanted it to be increased by six annas. In the end, however, they agreed to accept the Conciliator's figure.

The response of the Millowners Association was to offer to pay ans. 13 pies 8 in cash and keep one rupee per month in a suspense account for three months to be paid to the workers if the profits of 1939 showed an improvement over those of 1938. This offer was modified a little later when rupee one was proposed to be paid in cash and ans 12 pies 8 kept in the suspense account. This offer was rejected by the Textile Labour Association.

Apart from contending that the profits of 1939 would be as good as, if not better than, in 1938 the Textile Labour Association insisted that the industry as a whole was in a position to bear the extra burden and that although the war had benefited the industry to some extent, it has had exactly the opposite effect as far as the workers were concerned. The Conciliator cannot say that the rejection of this proposal by the Textile Labour Association was unreasonable.

RELIEF IN KIND.

The other proposal suggested by the Millowners' Association was to transfer the items of ghee and cloth from the cash section to the kind section. This was rejected by the Textile Labour Association. The proposal meant 9.5 per cent. relief in kind and 2.1 per cent. relief in cash (i.e. Rs. 0-12-0 in cash).

Although the total ostensible relief under this proposal was 11.6 per cent. of the wages as proposed by the Conciliator, the cash portion of the relief was so small that the Textile Labour Association representatives were not in a position to accept it. The Conciliator says he should have been happy if the Textile Labour Association had found it possible to accept the proposal because in theory it would have met the demand of the workers. But with the knowledge that they had as to how the mass mind was working, and in the light of what was happening at other centres where cash allowances alone were being contemplated and offered, the representatives of the Textile Labour Association found themselves unable to accept any proposal which reduced the quantum of cash allowance below what the Conciliator had suggested and which they had accepted somewhat unwillingly. They had their misgivings about the workability of the scheme of the grain shops but were prepared to give it a trial to a limited extent and even to extend the scope of it, if found successful, by including later, other items.

THE GREAT HITCH

The whole difficulty thus, says the report in conclusion, was over the quantum of cash allowance. The Millowners' Association were willing to give the utmost possible relief through shops which would enable the workers to get the commodities at pre-war prices and were anxious to keep the cash allowance as low as possible.

The Textile Labour Association, while perfectly willing to try out the experiment of cheap grain shops, wanted a reasonable percentage of the relief in cash. The gap between the cash allowance unconditionally offered, viz., Re. 1 and that finally accepted by the Textile Labour Association under protest, namely, Rs. 1-13-7, was so large that no compromise was possible

SUNDAY'S DISCUSSIONS

In response to the invitation by the Government, representatives of the Millowners' Association led by Mr. Haridas Acharatlal and Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and Khandubhai Desai, secretaries of Textile Labour Association, held discussion with Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Commissioner for Labour in Bombay, on Sunday morning.

The negotiations started at 9 a.m. Discussion lasted for more than three hours but no settlement of the dispute was reached.

In the afternoon, the talks continued with no success. At every stage of the negotiation separate confabulations took place between the Commissioner for Labour and the Millowners' representatives, and between him and Messrs. Nanda and Desai.

At about 5-30 p.m. Sir Gilbert Wiles, the Chief Advisor to the Governor, arrived at the Secretariat and his advice for the settlement of the dispute was sought without any success.

MILLOWNERS ADAMANT

It is understood that the millowners' representatives were emphatically unwilling to accept the proposals of the Special Conciliator on the ground that such dearness allowance would impose a great burden on the industry, which was unable to bear it under the present conditions. Some of the mills, according to them, were working at a loss and hence it was difficult to persuade them to agree to the proposals.

The Labour representatives, it is understood, strongly put the case of the workers, asserting that the industry was in a position to bear the burden. They were surprised at the refusal of the Millowners' Association to accept the most reasonable and legitimate demands of the workers.

EMPLOYERS UNDER ILLUSION

The stiff attitude of the millowners' representatives, it is clear is the outcome of the wishful thinking on their part that the workers would not after all resort to strike.

The impression is gaining ground that they are taking undue advantage of the anxiety on the part of Mahatma Gandhi and the Labour Association to avoid a strike in the interests of the workers.

It is understood that Messrs. Nanda and Desai made it quite clear that the millowners need have no illusion on this question.

STRANGE SUGGESTION

It is believed that the millowners' representative put forward a strange suggestion which in effect was that they were willing to submit the issue to arbitration provided the final award was according to their wishes. The workers' spokesman naturally rejected this preposterous proposal.

Another much disputed point was whether ghee and cloth were to be included in "the kind list."

The workers' representatives, it is understood, objected to the transfer of these commodities in the "kind section." They pointed out various difficulties in the administration of the provision in kind of several articles.

The millowners' representatives took up the position that more articles including ghee and cloth be taken up for supply in kind and the cash allowance be reduced to the lowest minimum.

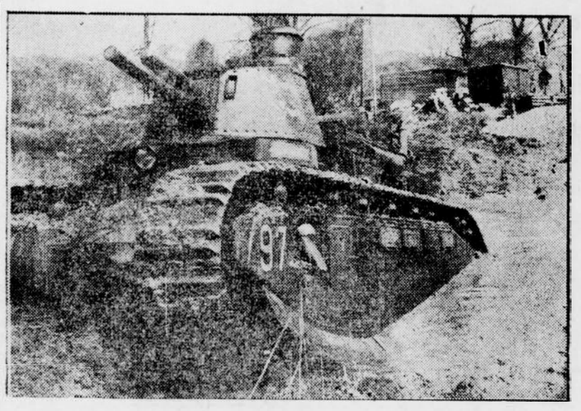
As the millowners were willing to pay a part of the cash increase, keeping the rest in suspense, the Labour leaders, it is understood, went so far to waive all advantages in case the balance-sheet after three months showed no profit, provided the full cash allowance was granted.

After 7 to 8 hours of deliberations the parties failed to come to a settlement.

TALKS TO CONTINUE

At the conclusion of the discussions, Mr. D. S. Bakhle observed that the parties would consider the matter again among themselves with a view to find a solution.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai has left for Ahmedabad.



A big French tank in action.

TWEEDSMUIR SUFFERS RELAPSE

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.

Lord Tweedsmuir suffered a relapse about 4 p.m. (G.M.T.) according to a report from the neurological institute.

The bulletin was signed by all the five doctors.

While no official statement has yet been made, it is reported it is possible Lord Tweedsmuir will undergo a third operation and blood transfusion.—Reuter.

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the political playwright of our time, has just written a melodrama, which will be published in Morrocco and gold for the poor people of India. It is called "The Civil War—a phantasy with princes, people and minorities." The play will probably be dedicated to "Lord Zetland in constant admiration."

Lord Zetland speaks of ties between India and Britain. Personally I like an open-neck shirt.

A number of people wonder why Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who has retired from active practice at the Bar, does not first retire completely from politics.

One Setalvad makes a lawyer,
Two Setalvads form the Liberal Party,
Three Setalvads think they constitute a Constituent Assembly.
And if there were four, they would be the whole Indian nation.

One Maharajah opens the Olympics,
Two Maharajahs are to be seen at the races,
Three form the Chamber of Princes,
And four Maharajahs are four too many.

At the annual bloodstock sales at the Turf Club, two racing Maharajahs were to be seen outbidding each other for the same colt. It's name was "Pansy Boy", a great big gorgeous beast, a luscious piece of horseflesh.

Rowdyism At Concert

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

Scenes of rowdyism were witnessed at a charity concert at the Lajpatrai Hall this evening The concert was organised by the Lahore Music and Dramatic Club in aid of the Hissar Relief Fund. Dancing by girls was the item of the programme to which a group of young men objected.

Forestalling trouble the organisers has requisitioned police aid. However, when the concert commenced, about fifty young men raided the hall and a regular scuffle ensued between the objectors and organisers, which resulted in many persons being injured. Some windowpanes were also broken. Pandemonium prevailed and the concert ended in confusion.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Somebody Must Have Gone to the Wrong Zoo — By BUD FISHER

YES, SPIVIS! - YOU WISH TO CONVERSE WITH JEFF? HOLD THE WIRE!
I WONDER WHAT HE WANTS!
CHEERIO, SPIVIS! WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND? ---- SURE I CAN SPELL IT! IT'S SPELLED H-I-P-P-O--ER- H-I-P-P-O-
?
IT'S H-I-P-P-O MMM----- JUST A SECOND NOW- I AIN'T QUITE SURE OF THE NEXT LETTER H-I-P-P-O--
JEFF! OH, JEFF!
WHAT?
THE WORD IS SPELLED H-I-P-P-O P-O-T-A-M-U-S!
YOU'RE GOOFY! WHO EVER HEARD OF SPELLING HYPOCRITE LIKE THAT?
11-6

G.I.P. RLY.

Cheap Rail Tickets For All Classes

FOR VISITORS TO

The Indian National Congress at Ramgarh

CONCESSION Return Tickets at one and one half single journey fares over the G. I. P. Railway will be issued from 17th February to 21st March, 1940, available upto 30th March, 1940, to Ranchi Road (E. I. Rly.) and Ramgarh Town (B. N. Rly.) for ALL Classes from ALL stations on the G. I. P. Railway (excluding Dhond-Baramati, Pachora-Jamner, Pulgaon-Arvi, Central Provinces and Dharwa-Pusad Railway). Through Return Tickets from stations on the abovementioned feeder lines to Ranchi Road (E. I. Rly.) and Ramgarh Town (B. N. Rly.) will also be issued at 2 single journey fares over the feeder lines and at 1½ fares over the G. I. P. Railway.

Full particulars can be obtained from

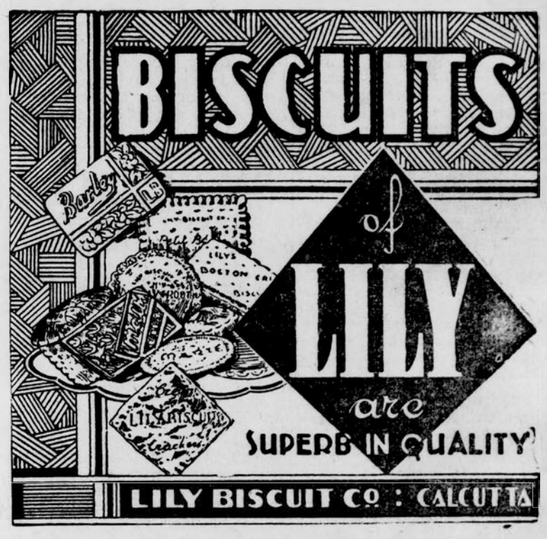
Any G. I. P. Station Master or The Information Bureau, V. T. - - - Bombay

BECAUSE I TAKE THE VEGETABLE LAXATIVE!

You, too, should take Beecham's Pills ... the World-famous Vegetable Laxative ... the simple, GOLDEN rule of health which keeps you in tip-top condition whatever your age! Beecham's Pills end that **heavy, listless feeling**, stop those **Sick Headaches**, remove **Constipation** and improve **Digestion**. They keep your whole system in perfect order. Tasteless to take, natural and gentle in action. Try them NOW!!

Beecham's PILLS

In Boxes Labelled As. 2, As. 8, As. 12



Bombay Depot: MANGALDAS MARKET.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

British And French Armies Draw

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The French and British Armies drew one all in their football match to-day.

Edelston, inside right, scored for the British Army in the thirtieth minute receiving from Busby. The former Austrian International, Hiltl, inside right, equalised seven minutes later receiving a header from Veinante. Both sides particularly the British missed chances of scoring. The goal-keepers, Allen for the British and Hiden, a former Austrian, for the French, made brilliant saves.

It was an exciting game and thirty thousand spectators were present, many of them wearing British and French uniforms.—Reuter.

REWARD RS.5000

you can be YOUNG in 24 HOURS

A unique Scientific Invention is "EVERSHINE". It makes a man look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than his actual age, and gives a surprising increase in vitality and Energy within the first 24 to 48 hours. If you suffer from loss of vigour. Weak Memory and Body. Nervousness. impure blood. Depression. insomnia. Giddiness. Mental and Physical Exhaustion, etc., there is a new hope for you. This well-known product will restore your Youthful Vigour and Vitality. Its miraculous effect has been systematically tried out in SWITZERLAND on dry plants and trees. Decaying leaves were restored again to their natural green with all the freshness of Spring. "EVERSHINE" is an excellent nerve builder and ensures a rapid increase in weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life, and gives natural new teeth to the old men, and makes for an astonishing improvement in skinny shape. The Roses return to your cheek and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. Commence taking "EVERSHINE" immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover, before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel, and appreciate the effects of taking "EVERSHINE".

In order to popularise "EVERSHINE" the price is to be Rs. 3/- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 15/- will be charged. Chances for such wonders occur rarely in life. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late

NOTE :—A cash Reward of Rs. 5,000 shall be awarded to any Scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of our wonderful invention.

THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE,
G. P. O. Box No. 155, Calcutta.

Bengal Wins Grand Championship

Bombay Girls Prove Their Mettle In Olympic Games

TWELVE NEW RECORDS SET UP IN NINTH SESSION

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE NINTH INDIAN OLYMPIC GAMES CAME TO CLOSE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF GREAT SUCCESS BEFORE FIFTEEN THOUSAND SPECTATORS, A RECORD GATHERING FOR AN ATHLETIC MEETING IN INDIA.

AMONG A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING WERE SEEN HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA, HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN, SIR GILBERT WILES, MR. J. R. D. TATA AND SIR A. R. DALAL.

New Records

THE SPORT WAS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER AND SEVEN MORE NEW RECORDS WERE PUT UP ON SUNDAY MAKING A TOTAL OF TWELVE NEW ALL-INDIA RECORDS FOR THIS SERIES OF ALL-INDIA GAMES.

Bengal On Top

THE GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP WAS TAKEN BY BENGAL, DEPRIVING THE PUNJAB OF ITS PLACE OF HONOUR, WHICH THIS PROVINCE HAD HELD SINCE 1928.

Bombay Stands Second

Bombay came behind Bengal with 30 points, 4 marks less than the leading Province. Punjab was next best with 22 points and then came Patiala with ten. Patiala were, however, the real heroes of the games as they annexed the much coveted Athletic Championship. The Patiala string of athletes set up five new All-India records all in the men's events of the athletic series.

Bombay Women Forge Ahead

Bombay's women athletes are to be congratulated on being the champions of India in their own section. It was only in 1936, the writer saw Bombay's women fare deplorably at Lahore in the Seventh All-India Games, they were no class at the Punjab meeting. In 1940, we see them champions, and playing a great part in giving their Province second place of honour in the Grand Championship.

WRESTLING

In the Wrestling Championship Bengal annexed the All-India championship. Some really good bouts were seen. "The Bombay Chronicle's" representative discussing the wrestling with a wrestler of international repute, got an opinion. He said that the talent he had seen in action made him convinced that India had been the home of the world's best wrestlers and will continue to be so if India can turn out the class of amateurs he had seen in the arena in the course of the Games.

The Volly-Ball Championship fell to Punjab. They had a task, however, in eliminating U. P., who fought all the way.

Bengal were best in Basket-Ball, Madras being the losing team in the final.

The Championship for Kobadi went to Bombay, the former being too lithe and brainy for Bengal who met Bombay in the finals.

Bengal were the best weight lifters while Bombay's representatives proved best at shooting.

Cycling Tactics

Bombay cyclists proved their worth and deservedly gave their Province the championship for this section of the games. Janki Dass, the Punjab cyclist after being beaten three times by different Bombay men on Saturday, resorted to tactics on Sunday afternoon and got Quereshi of his Province to act as a pace maker for him, the latter to fall out at the critical period. This, alone, is not quite the thing that is generally done, but there came in a double hindrance to Bombay's best man, A. R. Havewalla; Quereshi's departure was done clumsily, leading to Havewalla being pocketed, just when he had to do his spurt.

A CHALLENGE

Havewalla after the race told Press representatives that he was prepared to race Janki Dass any day over 10,000 metres, the race to be a match between Janki Dass and himself. This would be a real test, and would not allow for Sunday's tactics, and would let the best man win.

New Records

The seven new All-India records that were set up on Sunday were as follows:—

THROWING THE HAMMER—SOM NATH of PATIALA threw 130 feet 8 1/2 inches, the old record was 128 feet 1 1/2 inches.

MRS. V. EOSDON sent the JAVELIN 93 feet 7 3/4 inches bettering her own performance of 1938, which was 91 feet 8 inches.

A great performance was put up by L. T. BOOSEY (MADRAS) in the HOP, STEP and JUMP. This Athlete put on 2 feet 6 inches to the standing Indian record of 46 feet 10 1/2 inches.

CHAND SINGH OF PATIALA, did the 1,500 METRES RUN in 4 minutes 5.4 seconds. India's best previous timing was 4 minutes 9.5 seconds.

PUNJAB'S CAPTAIN, LIEUT. ZAHUR AHMED, continues to be the best man with the shot. On Sunday the tape gave him 45 feet 2 inches. The old Indian record stood against this athlete's name—44 feet 8 1/2 inches.

PUNJAB'S TEAM set up an All-India record for the 1,600 METRES RELAY, the new timing being 3 minutes 26.2 seconds.

JANKI DASS set up a new timing in the 10,000 METRES CYCLE RUN. The time-keepers here reported 18 minutes 27.8 seconds.

Governor's Advice

His Excellency the Governor at the conclusion declared the Games closed and summoned the athletes to assemble at Patiala for the Tenth Indian Olympic Games in 1942.

In the course of his speech His Excellency said:—

"There can be no doubt that Olympic Games should play an important part in the life of the country. They promote physical excellence and the spirit of sportsmanlike rivalry; they encourage the development of healthy exercise. In order that these benefits can spread throughout the country, there must be an organising power behind them. The Indian Olympic Association has begun to fill this need, and I am glad to hear that it is likely to be reinforced by a permanent organisation for promoting sporting activities throughout the country. I have no doubt that as this movement spreads, as it should do, it will find that interest in sport and physical culture will spread widely, and in time I am certain that India will produce terms of athletes who will meet and beat, in friendly rivalry, the best athletes of the world.

"That is the aim ahead of you. Strive to fulfil it."

OLYMPIC BANQUET

Later in the evening all the athletes and officials of the Games with a large number of sports fans sat down to the Olympic Banquet. This function was huge success with a truly sporting atmosphere surrounding it. The following was the Menu:—

IXTH INDIAN OLYMPIC GAMES BANQUET—BOMBAY 1940

Soup	Pentathlon Soup
Fried Fish	Discus Fish
Cutlets	a la Shot Put
Roast Mutton	and salad des
Pudding	Steeple Chase
Coffee	Middle Weight
	Hindustan.

Sunday's Results

The following are the results of the events decided on Sunday:—

THROWING THE HAMMER—MEN—FINAL:—Som Nath (Patiala) 1, K. W. Perret (Bengal) 2, Kishen Singh (Patiala) 3. Distance: 130 feet 8 1/2 inches.

PENTATHLON—MEN—FINAL:—A. H. Priestly (Bengal) 3262.47 points 1, Baldeo Singh (Rajputana) 3005.54 points 2 Rokha Singh (Patiala) 2796.84 points 3.

MARATHON RUN—26 MILES 385 YDS.—ROAD:—Chajju Singh (Patiala) 1, P. B. Chandra (Bengal) 2, L. Pereira (Bombay) 3. Time: 3 hours 1 min. 2.6 secs.

110 METRES HIGH HURDLES—MEN—FINAL:—Munir Ahmad (U. P) 1, Kh. Saleem (Punjab) 2, G. H. Jones (Bombay). Time: 15.6 secs. A good race the winner was a little too good.

THROWING THE JAVELIN WOMEN—FINAL:—Mrs. V. Eosdon (Punjab) 1, Miss J. Moir (Bombay) 2, Miss J. Gerard (Bombay) 3. Distance: 33 feet 6 3/4 inches. A new All-India record.

3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE—MEN—FINAL:—Dila Singh (Patiala) 1, M. H. Tiwana (Punjab) 2, Amar Singh (Patiala) 3. Time: 10 minutes 7.4 seconds.

50 METRES RUN—WOMEN—FINAL:—Miss R. Salway (Bombay) 1, Miss B. Beek (Bengal) 2, Miss M. M. Vierre (U. P.) 3. Time: 7 secs.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP—MEN—FINAL:—L. T. Boosey (Madras) 1, Hardev Singh (Patiala) 2, Hobii (Mysore) 3. Distance: 49 feet 4 1/2 inches. A new All-India record—Boosey added 2 feet 6 inches to the old record.

1,500 METRES CYCLE RUN—WOMEN—FINAL:—Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay) 1, Miss F. Hayes (Punjab) 2, Miss B. G. Thakker (Bombay) 3. Time: 3 mins. 41 secs.

1,500 METRES RUN—MEN—FINAL: Chand Singh (Patiala) 1, Hardev Singh (Patiala) 2, Hobii (Mysore) 3. Time: 4 mins. 5 2/5 secs. A new All-India record.

100 METRES RUN—WOMEN—FINAL:—Miss R. Salway (Bombay) 1, Miss Carran (Bengal) 2, Miss D'Silva (Bombay) 3. Time: 13 seconds.

200 METRES RUN—MEN—FINAL:—Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 1, Qazi Saleem Ullah (Punjab) 2, E. Acton (Mysore) 3. Time: 22.4 secs.

80 METRES HURDLES—WOMEN—FINAL:—Miss L. Civil (Bengal) 1, Miss M. Powell (Bombay) 2, Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay) 3. Time: 15 secs. A splendid race—no one could say who had breasted the tape till the judges had given their verdict.

1,600 METRES RELAY (4x400)—MEN—FINAL:—Punjab 1; Patiala 2, Bombay 3. Time: 3 mins. 26.2 secs. Another great contest, little separating the last man of the provinces. Punjab's team put up a new All-India record here.

PUTTING THE SHOT:—Lt. Zanoor Ahmad Khan (Patiala) 1, Lt. Nazar Mohamad (Punjab) 2, N. Kiernander (Bengal) 3. Distance: 45 feet 2 inches. The first man here beat his own All India record which was 44 feet 8 1/2 inches.

5,000 METRES RUN—MEN—FINAL:—Ramany Singh Gill (Patiala) 1, Karnail Singh (Punjab) 2, Radhay Shyam (United Provinces) 3. Time: 15 mins. 49.6 secs.

10,000 METRES CYCLE RUN—MEN—FINAL:—Janki Dass (Punjab) 1, A. R. Havewalla (Bombay) 2, I. F. Amin (Bombay) 3. Time: 18 mins. 27.8 secs. A new All-India record.

400 METRES RELAY (4x100)—MEN—FINAL:—Bengal 1, Punjab 2, U. P. 3. Time: 44 secs.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (WOMEN):—Miss J. Moir (Bombay) 1, Miss E. Michael (U. P.) 2, Miss Una Lyons (Punjab) 3. Distance: 14 feet 11 1/4 inches.

Dr. Moonje To See The Viceroy To-day

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, the Hindu Mahasabha Leader, is expected to meet the Viceroy to-morrow.—A.P.

Governors' Allowances

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The following new maximum allowances to Governors for renewals of furnishings of official residences have been sanctioned:

Madras, Rs. 70,000; Bombay, Rs. 1,15,000; Bengal, Rs. 1,02,500; United Provinces, Rs. 20,000; The Punjab, Rs. 15,000; Bihar, Rs. 22,500; The Central Provinces and Berar, Rs. 14,500; Assam, Rs. 5,000; North West Frontier Provinces, Rs. 8,750; Orissa, Rs. 12,500; and Sind Rs. 5,000.—United Press.

KOLHAPUR SPRING MEETING

Consequent on the Bombay Racing Season terminating on March 30th instead of 25th ibid, the dates of the above meeting have been altered as follows:—

First Day Tuesday 9th April, 1940.
Second Day Saturday, 13th April, 1940.
Third Day Tuesday, 16th April, 1940.
Fourth Day Saturday, 20th April, 1940.
Fifth Day Tuesday, 23rd April, 1940.
Sixth Day, Saturday, 27th April, 1940.

Handicaps will be published as under:—

First Day at 6 p.m on Sunday 7th April, 1940.
Second Day at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 11th April, 1940.
Third Day at 6 p.m. on Sunday, 14th April, 1940.
Fourth Day at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 18th April, 1940.
Fifth Day at 6 p.m. on Sunday, 21st April, 1940.
Sixth Day at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 25th April, 1940.

Entries for the Good-Bye Plate on the Sixth Day will close at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, 24th April, 1940.

In all other respects the Programme already published remains unchanged.

Baroda Tennis

BARODA, (By Mail).

The Baroda Union Gymkhana Tennis Tournament commenced on Monday. Record entries have been received in the men's events. Angelo Moses, the holder, is defending his Single title.

The following are the results of the matches played on Sunday:—

MEN'S SINGLES

Angelo Moses beat S. Paradesi 6—0; 6—2.
Angelo Moses beat M. D. Purohit 6—1; 6—3.
H. Desai beat Pranlal 5—7; 6—4; 8—6.
C. Mehta beat R. Gharekhan 6—2; 4—6; 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Angelo Moses and F. Morenas beat Elavia and S. Paradesi 8—10; 7—5; 6—4.
K. S. A. S. Dalal and Patel beat R. Desai and K. C. Patel 5—7; 6—3; 8—6.
M. Thakker and P. Wadia beat E. J. Samuel and Purohit 6—3; 5—7; 6—4.
Angelo Moses and F. Morenas v P. Sukhlal and Partner 6—8; 7—5; 6—6 (unfinished).

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM AT RANCHI

Appeal For Donations

BENARES, (By Mail.)

Swami Virajananda, President Ramkrishna Mission writes as follows:—

We have long been thinking of starting a T. B. Sanatorium, for we come across large numbers of tubercular cases in the various hospitals and dispensaries of our Mission all over India; and in the absence of proper arrangements for their treatment we are hardly able to do justice to these cases. These patients suffer and die, meanwhile spreading the infectious disease.

Our plan to start a Sanatorium is now taking shape. We have purchased a plot of land measuring 240 acres near Ranchi for this purpose. It is situated about 8 miles from the Railway Station, and 10 miles from the town proper. Ranchi being easily accessible and the climate not being severe, patients from all parts of India can take advantage of it. In fact tuberculosis experts regard it as an ideal place for a Sanatorium. The proposed Sanatorium will be a branch of the Ramkrishna Mission, and will be organised during the first few years by the Ramkrishna Mission Home of Service, Benares, which has built up a great reputation as an institution for ministering to the diseased. The Sanatorium will have a well-equipped hospital for the treatment of patients as a part of its activity. We have been giving to one of our Brahmacharins, who is an M.B., special training at the various Sanatoria and Tuberculosis Hospitals of India to equip him with sound knowledge before taking charge of this Sanatorium.

But to start a T. B. Sanatorium and Hospital requires a large sum of money—much larger than that of a general hospital. For our contemplated work we have consulted the Superintendents of various Sanatoria, and the amount with which they have advised the Mission to start the work varies from Rs. 150,000. So far we have got Rs. 32,000 and promises for another Rs. 10,000 from kind-hearted gentlemen. We need at least Rs. 100,000 more. We hope this sum will soon be forthcoming from the generous public.

Contributions, however, small will be thankfully received and acknowledged by: (1) The President, Ramkrishna Mission, P. O. Belur Math, Dt. Howrah, Bengal; or (2) The Asst. Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission Home of Service, Luxa, Benares City; or (3) The President, Ramkrishna Math, Mylapore, Madras; or (4) The President, Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

"THIS FETISH"

(Continued from page 6.)

a state of Independence. That we cannot do. The word does not lend itself to such a free translation. Either we have a right to be free or we have no independence.

Lord Zetland speaks glibly of "ties, not material but mental, binding the peoples of India and Great Britain". There are no such ties, which we care to remember. When we think of the British connection, we remember that a hundred and fifty years of British Government have reduced us to a state of gradually diminishing serfdom. We remember Jallianwala Baug and the crawling order. We remember the humiliations that our people have constantly suffered. We remember the promises broken and the gentleman's agreements, which Britain has at its convenience distorted. We remember the lathi charges, the imprisonments, the sacrifice of our leaders and the suffering of our people. A hundred and fifty years of it! Not one day would we like to live over again. These are the only mental ties that exist between us and Britain. They are the sad pages of the story of our country—a story which is written in suffering and sacrifice.

Independence is a glorious fetish. Europe to-day is in arms that it may defend it from the onslaught of Hitler and the oppressionists. China is counting its dead in the hundred thousands for the sake of Independence. Britain itself is pledged to defend the independence of Poland, if its spokesmen can be believed.

We in India also have our sense of values. We have played a part in the independence of our country of which we are not ashamed. We intend to continue in the struggle for that independence, even if it is called by a British Secretary of State, a mere fetish.

"Hallo!.... Darling... thanks Really thanks for your kind advice about

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NEW CAFFEINE-ASPIRIN

(Actually I got a QUICK relief---- Next time I intend trying their QUICKLAX) "allright----- bye bye"

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INVALUABLE FOR SINGERS, SMOKERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS

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● Boiling Plates	Rs. 3 „ „ „
● Kettles	Rs. 3 „ „ „
● Urns	Rs. 4 „ „ „
● Dobhi Irons	Rs. 4 „ „ „

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1940

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Sir Chimanlal Raises Bogey Of Civil War

Advises Acceptance Of Offer Of Dominion Status Of Westminster Variety

SETALVAD HAS NO PATIENCE FOR MAHATMA'S 'UNPRACTICAL IDEALISM'

BOMBAY, February 11.

The view that the Viceroy's offer "that India will be made a full Dominion of the Statute of Westminster variety at the earliest practicable time, and that at the end of the war, steps would be taken to make the transitional period as short as possible and that in the meantime, the Executive Council of the Viceroy would be so enlarged as to include therein popular representatives, is one that should be accepted is expressed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a statement to the Press.

Sir Chimanlal says:—

"It is to be regretted that the talks between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi did not bring any fruitful result. This, however, was inevitable in view of the insistence of Mr. Gandhi that India must be allowed to determine her own constitution and status by means of a Constituent Assembly or any equivalent machinery. In other words, it means that the British Government must first compel all interests including Princes and minorities to accept that method and then step aside altogether and leave India to work out her destiny. If such a course were adopted what will happen I will refer to later.

BR. RECORD IN INDIA

The sins of omission and commission of the British Government are many. It cannot be forgotten that they have emasculated the Indian nation by disarming it and have not made India fit to defend herself. It stands against them that during their rule of 150 years and more, there are only 6 or 8 per cent. literates in the country. Lord Macaulay in his famous Minute in favour of imparting western education in India said that it would be the proudest day to England when Indians so educated demanded self-government. In practice, however, everything was done to defer that day as long as possible. A short-sighted Governor of Bombay tried his best to eliminate the study of English history and the works of Burke from the University curricula because he thought that their study made Indians disloyal. Every attempt was made to keep the higher services of the country's close preserve of the Britisher. Indians were to be only hewers of wood and drawers of water. All measures were taken to stop the growth of rising nationalism and the Indian National Congress of the old days was regarded as a disloyal body.

JAIL FOR POLITICALS

A patriot like Bal Gangadhar Tilak was prosecuted twice for sedition and sent to jail for long periods. Great leaders like Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale were shadowed by police detectives. On the threshold of the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, the Rowlatt Acts were passed against the unanimous voice of all Indian members elected and nominated, in the then Imperial Legislative Council which led Mr. Gandhi to start the non-co-operation movement. Immediately afterwards followed the Martial Law terrorism in the Punjab which created a strong feeling of horror and resentment in the country. It cannot be forgotten that the budding textile industry of India was hampered and discouraged for 30 years or more by iniquitous imposition of an Excise Duty so that Lancashire products may sell in India. Indian shipping, Banking and Insurance have received and are still receiving step-motherly treatment instead of encouragement.

R. T. C. AND DOMINION STATUS

At the Round Table Conference the expression "Dominion Status" was scrupulously avoided and was eschewed from the Government of India Act 1935 in spite of the persistent urging by the Indian Delegation that Dominion Status should be defined as the goal of Indian political development. Not a single recommendation embodied in the Joint Memorandum of the Indian delegation of all groups and sections to the Joint Parliamentary Committee was accepted and in the resultant Government of India Act responsibility both in the Provinces and in the Centre was buried in a pile of safeguards. The present offer of Dominion Status is obviously made under the stress of circumstance arising out of the war.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

While the charge-sheet against the British Government can be amplified still more, sane politics requires that we must be realistic and practical. Mr. Gandhi takes up the position that India must be allowed to determine her own constitution and status by means of a Consituent Assembly without any outside interference. He says that when that is done, the question of defence, minorities, and the princes will be automatically dissolved and he says that a Constituent Assembly of Indians will give the fullest satisfaction to legitimate minorities.

As regards the princes, he says that if the Crown parts with the power it enjoys over the whole of India, the Princes would have to look up to the successors of the Crown, viz., the people of India. The plain meaning of this is that Britain must entirely withdraw from the scene and leave the people of India with the minorities, the Princes and other interests to settle their own destiny. It requires no great imagination to see what pandemonium will result. If the Princes do not abdicate, as they are virtually asked to do, and minorities do not agree, there must be strife.

Mr. Gandhi says that it will be the concern of free India to make her own arrangement about defence. He admits that India will require elaborate preparation for Defence and would require Britain's help in the matter. But one wonders what obligation would rest on British to help India if India is to cut adrift from the British Commonwealth of Nations. Mr. Gandhi rightly blames Britain for leaving India unarmed and wholly unprotected. But the fact will still be there in the disposition wanted by Mr. Gandhi that India would be left unprotected and unarmed.

POLICE AND MILITARY

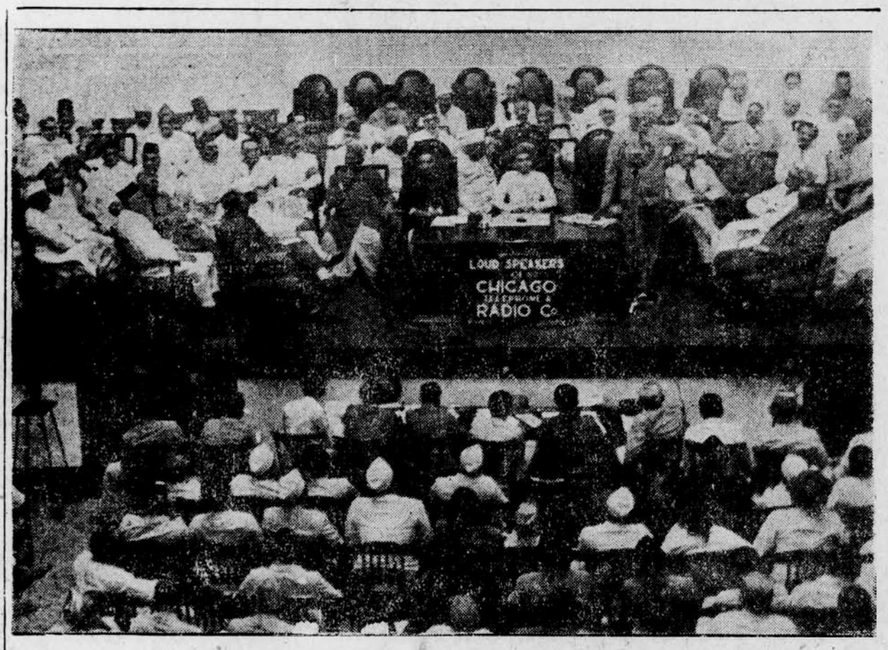
Mr. Gandhi proceeds to say that he personally does not mind it because if he carried India with him, he would want nothing beyond a police force for protection against dacoits and the like but that so far as Defence is concerned, unarmed and peaceful India would rely on the goodwill of the whole world. He, however, admits that this is only a day dream, I am afraid it will remain an idle dream nor as long as one can see in the future. There is no doubt to any reasonable mind, what will happen if India were unarmed for Defence. She will soon fall a prey to any aggressive Power from the East or the West and would again be enslaved. But more than that, there would be internal conflict and civil war not only in British India but also between British India and the Princes and between Princes themselves.

Mr. Gandhi with his characteristic inconsistency says that though there would be no difficulty about unarmed and peaceful India holding her own by the goodwill of the world, he wants a police force for protection against dacoits and the like. If he feels that his doctrine of non-violence would not persuade the dacoits in the country and that he must therefore have the police to keep them in order, one wonders how he expects that the rest of the world would show goodwill against unarmed India.

It is instructive to note what General Smuts said the other day in the Union Parliament. He emphasised the fact that it was only by remaining within the British Commonwealth that South African Union can maintain its existence. It must be remembered that General Smuts fought the British in the last Boer war and he would not have said what he did say unless he was convinced that Dominion Status for his country secured to her independence with complete safety. India in supporting England in the present war will be serving her own self-interest as Nazi success will mean the end of freedom and democracy in India.

"RESPECT FOR MAHATMA BUT. ."

I have respect and admiration for Mr. Gandhi who has done more than anybody else ever did in awakening the masses to self-consciousness. He has achieved a revolutionary change in the outlook and spirit of the Indian people and for which the country will ever be grateful to him. But I have no patience for his unpractical idealism. I venture to think that the offer made that India is to be made a full Dominion of the Statute of Westminster variety at the earliest practical time and that at the end of the war steps would be taken to make the transitional period as short as possible and that in the meantime, the Executive Council of the Viceroy would be enlarged so as to include therein popular representatives is one that should be accepted.—A. P.



A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and several other commercial associations was held on Friday last at C. J. Hall to protest against the Excess Profits Tax Bill. Mr. C. B. Mehta presided. Picture shows: Sir, Purshotamdas Thakurdas addressing the gathering.

Mahasabha Raises Old Slogan

Will Offer "Responsive Co-operation" To Viceroy

PLEA TO REFER COMMUNAL PROBLEM TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has passed the following two resolutions:—

1. In view of the facts:—

That the mischief sought to be created by Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League by their observance of the so-called "Deliverance Day", has been nipped in the bud by the refusal of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission as desired by them;

That H. E. the Viceroy has announced in clear terms, that Dominion Status in terms of the Westminster Statute, shall be the basis of the constitution for India, to be achieved "at the earliest possible moment", and, that he has further given the assurance "to facilitate the achievement that Status by all means in their power";

That the Viceroy, the Congress, and the Hindu Mahasabha are all of one opinion in making provision for safeguarding the legitimate interests of the minorities in any constitution that may be drafted;

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, in a spirit of responsive co-operation, is prepared to give its helpful consideration, as an immediate step to its goal of independence, to the proposals contained in the Viceregal Communique, namely:—that His Majesty's Government were only too ready to examine the whole of the field in consultation with the representatives of all the parties and interests in India when the time came; that the Federal scheme of the Act, while at present in suspense, afforded the swiftest stepping stone to Dominion Status; that the offer put forward by H. E. the Viceroy in November, 1939 of an expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council on the lines and on the basis, then indicated, remained open and that His Majesty's Government were prepared to give effect to that offer.

SETTLEMENT OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM

That as regards the communal problem which is now the only hurdle in the way to further constitutional progress, the Hindu Mahasabha is of the definite opinion that it should be immediately referred for settlement to the League of Nations.

As for the problem of the defence of India, the Hindu Mahasabha is of opinion that a period of transition of ten years at the most be fixed, during which the scheme of Indianisation of all the different branches of the Army, such as Air Force, Navy, etc., should be quickened and finished and that, at the end of the period, the defence also should be made a transferred department.

MOTIVE BEHIND MUSLIM CONTENTION

That the Hindu Mahasabha welcomes the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Jinnah and Lord Linlithgow in that it has brought into light the conspiracy which Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League are organising to create facilities for the Muslim powers and Muslim countries for aggression against India by demanding, on the one hand, that Indian troops should not be used against any Muslim Power or country and, on the other, that the present proportion of the Muslims in the Indian Army should not be reduced.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND

The second resolution was:—

That a deputation of the Hindu Mahasabha be sent, in time, to England, so that any agitation that may be started there prejudicial to the interests of the Hindus be effectively counteracted and an agitation be initiated for the annulment of the Communal Award.—A. P.

THIS GAME OF MUTUAL BLUFF

Mahasabha Counterblast To Muslim League

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Hindu Mahasabha has passed two resolutions as counterblast to the resolution of the Muslim League.

It is intriguing that while both the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League have decided to send deputations to England your correspondent is in a position to say that both are not at all serious about it. While the Muslim League held the deputation scheme as a threat, however futile, over the head of the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha would send its deputation only in case the Muslim League precedes it. Both believe in bluff.

Muslim League circles know well that neither Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan nor Mr. Fazlul Huq can leave their respective Provinces. In fact Sir Sikandar would have gone for the conference of the Dominion Ministers in place of Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, but it was discovered that he could not be spared from the Punjab. The Bengal Premier knows that he will leave India only at the risk of losing his job.

Regarding Hindu Sabha's offer of "responsive co-operation" Hindu leaders know its value in view of the fact that Congress alone can resolve the constitutional deadlock and neither the Hindu Sabha nor the Muslim League can help the Government in that direction. One main reason why Mr. Savarkar is not seeking an interview with the Viceroy is he knows that after the breakdown of Gandhi-Viceroy talks, he could not help matters much. In any case the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha is busy formulating the programme for next year and it appears certain that they would put candidates for all elections to be held hereafter though its leaders are not sure of much success.

In recognition of the work of the Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Lahore, His Highness Raja Surya Pal Singh Bahadur of Awagarh has been pleased to make a donation of Rs. 5,000 in favour of the Institute.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE JUG OF DEATH

WITH CANELLI SECURE IN THE CABIN, DONAVAN CIRCLES AROUND BEHIND HIM...
6-26
IT'S ALL OVER, CANELLI! SOON AS WADE GETS HERE, YOU HEAD FOR A NICE, BARRED CELL!
WELL, WHERE IS HE?
WADE! WADE!
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THAT'S FUNNY... I WONDER WHAT COULD HAVE HAPPENED TO HIM?
WADE LIES AT THE BOTTOM OF THE QUARRY, WHILE CARBON MONOXIDE GAS SETTLES AROUND HIS UNCONSCIOUS FORM!

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.